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FORD PROFITS JUMPED IN 1924 TO \$100,435,416

Surplus Was \$542,476,496, or More than \$100,000,000 Greater Than in 1923

YEAR ROUND AVERAGE IS \$11,339 AN HOUR

Earnings on Capital Stock Shares Were \$582 Against \$476 During Previous Year

Henry Ford's reputation of being the richest man in the world was strengthened yesterday when the financial statement of the Ford Motor Company, which was filed with the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts, showed that its surplus was \$542,476,496, or more than \$100,000,000 greater than in 1923.

The figures indicate that the operating profits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1924, were \$100,435,416, or \$11,339 an hour, Sundays and holidays included. The earnings on the 12,645 shares of capital stock were \$582 per share, as against \$476 during the preceding 12 months.

Furthermore, the item of cash, debts receivable, stocks, securities, patents rights and trade name was \$300,275,845, as compared with \$271,185,668 for 1923. That any exaggeration in these figures has been on the side of conservatism is shown by the fact that although the value of the real estate owned by the company has increased \$31,000,000 in four years, and the value of the machinery and equipment \$66,000,000, the asset of good will is still charged off at \$20,517,986, the same value as assigned in 1922. On the other hand, the accounts payable have been reduced by \$15,000,000 since the previous statement.

The statement follows:

ASSETS	1924	1923
Real estate	\$112,030,755	\$81,000,000
Machinery and equipment	\$115,689,853	\$76,689,441
Goodwill	\$20,517,986	\$20,517,986
Cash	\$300,275,845	\$271,185,668
Stocks and bonds	\$20,517,986	\$20,517,986
Debtors	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000
Total	\$644,024,468	\$560,101,621

LIABILITIES	1924	1923
Capital stock	\$12,645,000	\$12,645,000
Reserves	\$542,476,496	\$476,476,496
Accounts payable	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000
Other liabilities	\$20,517,986	\$20,517,986
Total	\$644,024,468	\$560,101,621

*Includes notes and accounts receivable, securities, patent rights, etc.

Mr. Couzens Charges "Untrue Statements" in Stock Tax Case

WASHINGTON, March 28.—James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, who was assessed an additional tax of nearly \$11,000,000 on his minority stockholdings in the Ford Motor Company, has characterized as "absolutely untrue" the statement referred to in press reports to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, that Couzens already had been obtained from the other minority stockholders.

"I do not charge Mr. Mellon with knowing that this was an untrue statement," Senator Couzens said, "but I do know that Commissioner Blair said on March 7 that he had no waiver from the other minority stockholders except the Dodge Brothers, and this was a general waiver of all disputed matters."

Sensor Couzens' statement adds: "Last Monday I filed my claim for abatement of the additional tax of \$10,908,588.08, assessed against me by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, because of the ruling made by the Treasury Department in 1919, and the ruling made at the request of Mr. Ford or his agents, and without the knowledge of or interest to the then minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Company. I want to stress the point that this valuation as of March 1, 1913, was made at the request of Mr. Ford or his agents and without the knowledge of the then minority stockholders."

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London Hears Radio Program Third Hand

Schenectady, N. Y., March 28.—PROGRAM originally radio-cast from the Hotel Savoy in London, March 15, was received by English listeners after it had made a round trip over the Atlantic Ocean, the General Electric Company announces.

The program was picked up by a receiving station at Belfast, Me., and retransmitted from there on 115 meters. General Electric engineers picked up the short wave signals and retransmitted on 379.5 meters from W.G.Y. The 379.5 signals were received in London, Wales, and other points in the British Isles.

OIL COMPANIES WIN IN GEORGIA 'GAS' LITIGATION

Court Holds No Price Pact Proved and Permanent Injunction Is Denied

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28 (Special).—Declaring that the evidence, "overwhelmingly disproved the existence of any conspiracy among the companies selling gasoline in Georgia to increase prices," Judge George L. Bell, in Fulton Superior Court yesterday, denied the injunction asked by the State of Georgia and the City of Atlanta to restrain the companies from selling beyond 27 cents per gallon. He also dissolved the temporary injunction against increase of the price previously granted by Judge E. D. Thomas.

Defendants in the action were the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, Gulf Refining Company, Texas Oil Company, Pan-American Southern Petroleum Company, Reed Oil Company, Wofford Oil Company, and the Continental Oil Company.

The Galena Signal Oil Company was named originally in the bill but was dropped when it was shown the company did not retail business in Georgia. Judge Bell stated that the arguments in the case had been voluminous, able and enlightening. "I am clearly of the opinion," he said, "that the court has no power to fix the price of any commodity. The main purpose of this bill seems to be an injunction against an increase of the price of gasoline in Georgia beyond 27 cents per gallon. The court has no power to grant this injunction. But if it were shown that there was a conspiracy in existence among the companies to fix the price of the court would have the power to dissolve the conspiracy."

"The presumption, however, which has been raised by the plaintiffs in the case that a conspiracy is in existence has been disproved by the evidence. Therefore the court is compelled to deny the permanent injunction and to dissolve the temporary injunction already granted."

Following Judge Bell's decision, George M. Napier, Attorney-General, stated that he was not ready to make announcement as to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

POLAND AND HUNGARY SIGN TRADE TREATY

WARSAW, March 28.—A commercial treaty between Poland and Hungary has been concluded at Budapest. The treaty provides for the reduction of Polish duties on Hungarian agricultural products, and Poland reduces its customs duties on Hungarian agricultural products, and Poland reduces its tariff on Polish goods by 25 per cent.

WISCONSIN DOES NOT WANT WAR TROPHIES

MADISON, Wis., March 28 (Special).—The Wisconsin Senate has declined to accept from the Federal Government for the State a large assortment of German war trophies, declaring by resolution that such displays are not peace conducive exhibitions and that Wisconsin does not desire them for its public museums.

British Give the Prince of Wales Rousing Send-Off on Fourth Tour

H. M. S. Repulse Leaves Portsmouth, Eng., on a World Trip, Embracing West and South Africa and Also South American States

By Cable from Monitor Bureau.—PORTSMOUTH, Eng., March 28.—The Prince of Wales sailed from here today on the battle cruiser H. M. S. Repulse for his fourth world tour of 25,000 miles, in which he is to make extensive visits to West and South Africa and to the South American states of Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, at the special request of the respective governments. As the Prince's train steamed alongside the great battle cruiser lying at her moorings in Portsmouth dockyard the royal standard was hoisted on the Repulse.

Immediately all the ships in the harbor and at Spithead gave a thunderous welcome to the Prince by firing a salute of 21 guns. After the civic reception by the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and the Mayor of Portsmouth, the Prince bade farewell to his brother, Prince Henry, who accompanied him from London, and embarked. As the Repulse steamed out of the harbor, the Prince had an unforgettable and affectionate send-

CROATS GIVE UP THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST SERBS

Raditch Party Causes Sensation by Making Complete Volte-Face

By Special Cable.—BELGRADE, March 28.—Stephan Raditch's nephew, Paul Raditch, made a declaration in Parliament today authorized by the party, which provoked the utmost sensation. The party gives up its republicanism, denies connection with Moscow, and acknowledges the monarchy and dynasty of Karageorgievich. In short, the Raditch party denounces the program it has held to hitherto and accepts the situation existing in the country. The Croats will maintain the unity of the state and defend the country to the utmost of their powers.

Mr. Raditch paid a tribute to the Serbian Nation, without which the union and complete liberation of the Croats was impossible. He finally declared that this action was not capitulation but was done from motives of sincere love and brotherly feeling for the Serbian Nation.

Direct negotiations between the Yugoslav and Albanian governments concerning the monastery of Sveti Naum have proved unsuccessful and therefore the question will be placed before the Conference of Ambassadors on April 1.

Nicholas Pashitch Wins First Round in Struggle

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 28.—The unexpected sensational turn taken in Yugoslav politics chiefly means that Nicholas Pashitch's firmness has won the first and most important round in the fraternal struggle between the Serbs and the Croats. Acting through the verification commission, the Pashitch Government has disavowed the mandates of over 60 Croatian deputies returned during the recent election, thus according the Serbian Radicals the undisputed control of Parliament.

Faced with this indication that the Serbian majority is determined to carry on the business of the Government with or without them, the Raditch party has been forced to repudiate its former position and to accept the existing Constitution, subject to parliamentary revision. There are obvious loopholes in the Serbian majority's position, and it is now probable that the Government will annul only the mandates of the five Croatian leaders under arrest and subject the others to fair scrutiny.

Presuming that the Croatian peace-loving members are permitted to return to the Skopstina, Mr. Pashitch will retain a majority of between 40 and 50 votes.

The struggle between centralism and decentralism is not over, but it appears to have entered on a stage where friendly negotiations are more possible, and even if fundamental difficulties prevent an agreement, a period of comparative peace will carry the Serbs nearer that day when they anticipate that the rising Croat generation will accept their viewpoint on the future of the state. This optimism, however, is dependent upon the Croats proving the sincerity of their statement, and giving practical effect to their expressed desire to collaborate in a constructive policy.

JAPAN LABOR DEALS WITH COMMUNISTS

By Special Cable

TOKYO, March 28.—By a vote of five to four, the central committee of the Japan Labor Federation refused to expel six Communist members, expulsion requiring a two-thirds majority. Those five refusing to expel their comrades, are reported to have been assisted by personal friendship, not pro-Communist sympathies.

The committee thereupon voted to dissolve the Kwanto Labor Council, the local body of which the six Communists are officials, thus achieving the same end of severing the federation from Communist sympathizers.

Finally, the Premier informed the house that the Protocol had received a first-class funeral at Geneva and he concluded by reminding the house of the definition that had been given the Protocol a few months ago, that it was a measure devised for bringing about new wars on the pretext of their suppression.

JUGOSLAV LOAN ARRANGED

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, March 28.—An agreement "in principle" has been reached with Armstrong, Whitworth & Blair Company for a joint issue in London and New York of \$100,000,000 loan to the Yugoslav Government. A representative of the Armstrong-Whitworth concern, the Master of Ellbank has arrived in Belgrade. Negotiations have begun with the Ministry of Finance and are proceeding favorably.

LABOR CONFERENCE PLANNED

MOSCOW, March 28 (P).—A Red Trade Union delegation has left for Berlin, where a conference will be held with the brotherhood of which chairman were appointed to direct the various branches of activity. Organizations of all kinds, boys and girls clubs, schools and colleges have been covered in the naming of these chairmen.

PROPERTY VALUE OF STATE SET AT \$6,295,844,423

Suffolk Leads, With Middlesex Next—Nantucket's Valuation Lowest

In view of the efforts made by Governor Fuller to lower what seemed to be an inevitable state tax of \$16,000,000 this year to \$12,000,000, which even then is \$2,000,000 more than that levied last year because of new demands, the review of the real and personal property in Massachusetts and the poll tax which has just been issued by Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, comes with unusual interest.

Mr. Long, in what he says in the sixty-fourth annual abstract report of the poll, personal property, and real-estate taxes levied in Massachusetts, based on valuations made by the assessors in city and town, shows that the total amount of money realized last year in Massachusetts amounted to \$174,464,190. The total valuation of property assessed in Massachusetts in 1924 amounted to \$6,295,844,423. To raise the \$174,464,190 in the form of taxes on the property assessed at a uniform rate throughout this State would have required a tax rate of slightly more than \$27.71 placed on each \$1000 of assessed property, in each of the 39 cities and 516 towns.

Changes in Rates

To produce this revenue, the rate of taxation per \$1000 on property was increased in 19 cities and in 147 towns, while it decreased in 15 cities and 139 towns. The rate was unchanged in 5 cities and 30 towns.

In 1924, the highest tax rate was levied in the town of Natick in Middlesex County, where taxpayers paid at the rate of \$43 per \$1000. The lowest tax rate levied on taxable citizens was in the towns of Orleans, Barnstable County, and Gosnold, Dukes County. Rates from \$11 to \$15 were levied in four towns; \$15 to \$19.99 in 28 towns; \$20 to \$24.99 in three cities and 77 towns; \$25 to \$29.99 in 21 cities and 105 towns; \$30 to \$34.99 in 11 cities and 79 towns; \$35 to \$39.99 in four cities and 15 towns, and \$40 to \$43 in five towns.

The number of persons assessed on taxes of all kinds was 1,860,924. Of these 999,543 paid taxes on property as well as the universal male poll tax. The men who were assessed for poll taxes only numbered 861,381. The total number of assessed polls was 1,197,588.

In the 14 counties the total number of residents assessed on property was \$4,834, while the total number of non-residents assessed was 153,709.

Of the total valuation that on assessed real estate in the 14 counties amounted to \$3,249,628,907. The value of assessed personal property amounted to \$1,046,215,516.

Figures in Suffolk

Suffolk County, which includes Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop, had in assessed real-estate values \$1,729,862,850, the largest in the State. Suffolk also led in the total value of the personal property assessed by residents and non-residents. This total was \$1,188,583,198. Middlesex County is next Suffolk in property standing for the total assessed value of its real estate was \$929,592,348, while the assessed personal property amounted to \$171,755,048.

The County of Nantucket, or Nantucket Island, comes last in valuation so far as taxes go. The total value of its real estate is \$4,635,880. The total assessed personal property on the island is reckoned at \$1,110,030, while the number of assessed polls is 1012.

The island of Martha's Vineyard or Dukes County stands about Nantucket, but at a distance behind the 12 mainland counties. On Martha's Vineyard the assessed total value of real estate was \$1,574,375, and that of personal property \$1,835,341. The number of men who paid poll taxes was 1525.

SPORTSMANSHIP BROTHERHOOD PURPOSES TO BE DISCUSSED

Organization Methods to Be Outlined at Meeting—Sports Wherein Sting Is Removed From Defeat and Gloating From Victory, to Be Applied Internationally

Another step in the establishment of the Sportsman's Brotherhood, as a means of fostering international good will, is to be taken Monday night at the Somerset Club when the chairman of the various committees, the personnel of which has not yet been selected, will meet to consider an organized approach to the subject.

The Sportsman's Brotherhood is the expression of an idea brought to the United States by Capt. Percy Redfern Creed, British organizer, sportsman and writer, and sponsored by John B. Bowditch of Boston, who, joined by a score or more of prominent Boston men, has set about to put in motion a constructive force which gives promise of spreading around the world.

On the theory that the clean, character-building ethics of sports and games will build a more fraternal and agreeable even in political matters, the sponsors of the brotherhood have already held one meeting at which chairmen were appointed to direct the various branches of activity. Organizations of all kinds, boys and girls clubs, schools and colleges have been covered in the naming of these chairmen.

Irak (Mesopotamia) Rises in Statehood



BRITAIN ABANDONS MANDATE OVER REGION Solid Black Represents Kingdom Which, It Is Believed in British Circles, Will Complete Independence Within Next Four Years.

POSTAL MEN HONOR PAY BILL AUTHORS

Mr. Moses and Mr. Kelly Guests of Boston Clerks

Boston postal clerks have completed their plans for a reception and dinner in honor of George H. Moses, senior United States Senator from Pennsylvania, tomorrow night at the Hotel Brunswick at 6:30 o'clock.

The national legislators are authors of the Moses-Kelly Postal Clerks Reclassification Bill, under the terms of which President Coolidge recently assented to the schedule giving clerks and carriers increases in their salaries.

William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, is to represent Governor Fuller at the dinner, while it is expected that David I. Walsh, Peter F. Tague and James A. Gallivan are to pay tribute for the postal clerks and carriers to the men who helped them put through their salary-increase bill in the last session of congress.

The visiting United States senator and representative probably will be in Boston late today, and during today and tomorrow are to be escorted through the main post office in Boston, several of the more important city sub-stations, probably the Cambridge post office as well as several of the suburban sub-post offices of the Boston postal district.

Kelly are expected to reply to the congratulatory speeches at the dinner, and they may relate some of their experiences in getting through Congress the legislation carrying heavy additional expenditure when President Coolidge has been insisting that all extraordinary expenses be eliminated from the federal budget.

PARIS-SAN FRANCISCO FLIGHT PLANNED FOR CALIFORNIA JUBILEE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—An airplane flight from Paris to San Francisco, crossing the Arctic near the North Pole, is being planned as a feature of the diamond jubilee of the State next September. The plan provides for the inauguration of a regular route, and the arrival of the pathfinding airplane in San Francisco during the week of the celebration.

H. H. Hammer, associate of Capt. Roald Amundsen in Arctic explorations, is the originator of the plan. Mr. Hammer is planning a flight this summer from London to Tokyo by way of the North Pole, and is now in San Francisco.

REICH TO ELECT ITS PRESIDENT

For First Time People Will Ballot for Country's Chief—Rival Candidates

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 28.—For the first time in history the German people are called upon to elect a President tomorrow and the interest which they have been showing in this election is considerable, though it has not manifested itself much by public demonstrations. No less than seven candidates have been put up, which may be regarded as another proof of the political dissension still to be found in this country. The large number of candidates renders it practically impossible for any candidate to attain the necessary absolute majority on the first ballot.

The parties themselves regard the first ballot more as a test of strength which will prove useful for the second ballot. In the second ballot there will be only two groups of importance, namely, the Black, white and Reds and the Black, Red and Golds.

Adopting American Custom The two candidates which will largely represent these two camps in the second ballot are Dr. Karl Jarres and Dr. Hellpach, who alone have been touring the country in real American fashion.

Dr. Jarres and the Black, White and Golds are against the democratic regime and favor the past. "The abandonment of Bismarck's policy led us to Versailles," Dr. Jarres said on one occasion, "therefore, if Germany wishes to be led back to greatness, she must return to Bismarck." Dr. Jarres does not admit that Germany's armies were defeated by the Allies, does not accept the responsibility for the revolution, and therefore wishes gradually to change the Weimar Constitution until something like the old regime is reinstalled.

Dr. Hellpach, on the other hand, believes that the panel, especially under the Kaiser, led Germany into the "abyss," because the German people permitted themselves to be led instead of producing their own leaders.

The German people are on the way to become of age, Dr. Hellpach said in a speech delivered in Berlin, and should not lose their courage and return to the old conditions; they should be said, be patient and learn. The best school to teach people how to "become of age," he declared, was democracy.

Dr. Hellpach is against the return of a state of castes and privileges, because he believes such a state cannot produce men able to govern. Every class, he asserted, should know its best men may participate in the Government. The foreign political views of the two camps coincide in one point, namely, the liberation of German territory.

While Dr. Jarres, however, rejects international solidarity as unfeasible and wishes Germany should stress a more national viewpoint, Dr. Hellpach wants Germany to pursue a political course and become a member of the League of Nations.

BRITAIN PROTESTS RUMANIAN ACTION

BUCHAREST, March 28.—The British Government has lodged a strong protest against a measure now before the Rumanian Parliament for the control of emigration, declaring that if enacted into law it will drive the British steamship companies out of Rumania.

The bill gives a Governmental department power to fix emigrant passenger rates and to determine the transit routes, prohibits the companies from carrying on propaganda among prospective emigrants, abolishes the payment of special commissions for securing passengers and compels all companies to pay a registration fee of 10,000 gold lei each.

It also makes the companies subject to rigorous compensation claims, besides all the expenses of registration if the emigrant is refused admission to the country of his destination. One of the purposes of the bill, it is believed, is to discourage the emigration of Transylvanians to America.

IRAK ACHIEVES AN INDEPENDENT STATUS BY PACT

Treaty of Alliance With Great Britain Takes the Place of Mandate

BRITAIN ASSUMES SOME OBLIGATIONS

Guarantees to Terminate in Event of Irak Being Admitted to League of Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 16.—A White Paper, just issued in London, records an important change in the status of Irak. What has happened is, in brief, that the mandate for Irak has gone by the board. The Council of the League of Nations has taken cognizance of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Irak, which came into force last summer, and has accepted, in place of the mandate, an undertaking by Great Britain to assume certain obligations toward the League.

Great Britain guarantees the fulfillment by Irak of the provisions of the treaty, which include some of the main provisions of the proposed mandate; it is to report annually to the League on the measures taken to execute the treaty, and it agrees that the terms of the treaty shall not be modified without the consent of the League Council. Any dispute arising out of the treaty between Great Britain and any other member of the League is to be referred, in default of an agreed settlement, to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Treaty to Expire in 1938

These obligations are to terminate, in the event of Irak being admitted to the League of Nations. They will, in any case, terminate in 1938, the year in which the Anglo-Irak Treaty, which expires, as at present provided, in July, 1928. If Irak has not by that time been admitted to the League, the whole situation is to be reviewed by the Council of the League. The League, in other words, does not entirely relinquish control, but it has definitely agreed to exclude Irak from the ordinary operation of the mandatory system.

Some such change had long been foreshadowed. The mandate for Irak was submitted to the League in draft as long ago as December, 1920. Irak was at that time under British administration and was on much the same footing as Palestine or Syria. In 1921, however, there was a well-marked change of policy. King Feisal was placed on the throne; an Arab Government was established and it was made clear that its intention was to hasten the development of Irak as an independent Arab state.

Mandate Unwelcome In November, 1924, Great Britain informed the League that it proposed to regulate its relations with Irak by means of a treaty with King Feisal. Though it added that the treaty was not to be a substitute for the mandate, "which will remain the operative document defining the obligations undertaken by His Majesty's Government on behalf of the League of Nations," it was clear that it was a step toward terminating the mandate. The League, which was signed, subject to ratification, on Oct. 10, 1922.

Irak, however, had never taken kindly to the mandate, which the Arabs regarded, rightly or wrongly, as implying a tutelage which they resented. The very conception of a mandate, which was only imperfectly understood by the people, and which it became clear that they would continue to make trouble so long as the mandate was even nominally in force. It was, indeed, undeniable that the situation was anomalous. Irak was an ordinary mandated territory, it could hardly be at the same time a quasi-independent state in treaty relations with Great Britain.

League Entry Awaited Accordingly, in June, 1924, Great Britain proposed to the League Council that Irak had outgrown the mandate and that the Council should be content to take cognizance of the treaty as the instrument defining the mandatory obligations of the British Government.

This proposal was postponed for further consideration, but it has now been accepted in the modified form already described. Thus the draft mandate submitted four years ago has at length been finally relegated to the archives of the League Secretariat, and Irak has been recognized as the first of the former Turkish territories to acquire something approaching the status of an independent state. The British Government has intimated its belief that within the next four years Irak will complete the last stage on the road to independence by securing admission to the League of Nations.

LIBERAL REQUEST REFUSED

MADRID, March 28.—The Premier, Primo de Rivera, is declared by La Epoca, to have refused a request from Count Romanones for permission to convene a Liberal Party assembly. The Premier is quoted as stating that his cabinet could serve as a precedent in dealing with any similar requests in the future.

CZECH ARMY TO BE REDUCED

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 28.—In pursuance of a new law for the reduction of military service, men having served 18 months are to be discharged April 1. This will reduce the effective in the active army by 60,000 men. Further discharges will reduce the total 96,000 by the first of October.

NOVICES AND EXPERTS ALIKE LAUD SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Old-Fashioned Blooms, Curious Entries From Tropics and the Pride of Modern Horticulture Combined in Massachusetts Society's Annual Exhibit

No flowering plant, no quaint, old-fashioned bloom, no curious product of the tropics, no brilliant product of modern horticulture seems to have been left out of the gorgeous collection on view through Sunday evening to make the annual spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society a delight to the novice in flowers and to the initiate as well. No taste for color or design or perfume seems to be left unserved.

If there is an apparently more ambitious showing of hyacinths, narcissi, tulips, marguerites and crocuses than there may have been in previous shows, there is also an amazing number of collection of orchids. In the cymbidium exhibit alone there are more than 1800 flowers. A. C. Burrage, president of the society, owns the most comprehensive orchid collection in the United States.

For those who prefer the bright profusion of chineria to the orchid there is a remarkable collection in the entrance hall, flaming blue and magenta, cerise and white. The tender greens and the delicate pinks of Thomas Roland's famous collection of acacias, jeweled here and there with the blue of hyacinths, glowing roses, frilled candelabras, is repeated now to the apex in the United States, completely fill the stage of the lecture hall. The lighting of Mr. Roland's exhibit is particularly effective.

Awards Made
Among later awards made by the jury were the following: For home-grown, old-fashioned pansies, Mrs. Homer Gage; hyacinths, Edwin S. Webster; first, W. A. Riggs; second, for a showing of pink hyacinths of exceptional size, W. A. Riggs; first, Edwin S. Webster; second, for white hyacinth, Edwin S. Webster and Arthur Lyman; for blue or purple hyacinths Edwin S. Webster; first, W. A. Riggs; second, for lavender hyacinths W. A. Riggs; first, Arthur Lyman; second, for yellow hyacinths, W. A. Riggs.

Edwin S. Webster's gardens at Chestnut Hill won first for a collection of six varieties of narcissi, and W. A. Riggs for a collection of 12 varieties, single, medium or short trumpet; awards for tulips, early flowering, six varieties, went to Edwin S. Webster; first, to W. A. Riggs; second, for rose tulips, Mr. Riggs.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert by Tech-Dartmouth combined musical club, Hotel Somerset.
Chinese Students of Greater Boston present in English the play, "Pi Pa Chi," Fine Arts Theater, 8:15.
Little Theatre Guild presents four one-act plays, Bates Hall, Boston Y. M. C. A., 8:15.
New Riding Club: First annual horse show, clubbing, 8.
Boston Senior and Compas Club: Members' athletic night, 8.
Hockey: B. A. A. vs. Hamblers, Boston Arena, 8:15.
Music
Swanagony Hall—Boston Symphony Or., 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Beethoven symphony by Frederic Freemantle, 8:15.
Theater
Copley—"Mary's Job," 8:15.
Hollis—"Next Door," 8:15.
H. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.
Plymouth—"The Goose Hangs High," 8:20.
St. James—"Hollis Home," 8:15.
Photoplay
Fenway—"The Dressmaker from Paris," Tremont Temple—"The Lost World."

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance from Sheraton Colonial Restaurant, 15.
The Double String Quartet, 10:15.
Music—Copley-Plaza Hotel Orchestra, direction W. Edwards Doyle, popular songs, Frank Decker and Irving Crocker, WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Sketches from the United States naval history by E. S. R. Brandt, lieutenant commander, 7:30.
Navy, 7:30—Kimball trio, 7:50.
Talks by His Excellency Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, and the national officers of the Near East Relief, 8:15.
Concert by the Tech-Dartmouth combined musical club, 8:30.
Program by Alvan E. W. Bach, baritone, 8:45.
Program by the Tech-Dartmouth combined musical club, 8:45.
10:15—Douglas Donaldson, tenor, 10:30.
Brunswick Orchestra.

SUNDAY EVENTS
Springfield show open free to the public until 3 p. m. lecture on multi-ethnic 3 p. m. Horticultural Hall.
Local 106, National Federation of Post office Clerks: Dinner to George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, and C. Clyde Kelley, representative from Pennsylvania, Hotel Brunswick, evening.
Ford Hall Forum: Free public address by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, "The Attitude Toward Socialism and Communism," Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill, 7:30.
Boston Public Library: Concert by King's Chapel Choir, Raymond C. Robinson, director, Lecture Hall, 8:30.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public lecture by Raymond Henniker Heaton, director of the Worcester Art Museum, 8:30.
A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, speaks at conclusion of lecture series on "Religion and Law," arranged by students of Harvard Law School, First Church of Cambridge, Unitarian, 12:10.
Prof. Kirsopp Lake of Harvard University speaks on "The Sects of Christianity—Church Unity," Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 4.
Boston University: The Rev. Elwood Worcester talks to students, Jacob Nieper Hall, 4.
"The Conflict of Race and Color" discussed by R. K. Ritchie, English journalist, Copley Theater, 11.
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Young men's meeting, address by the Rev. Charles N. Arbuckle of Newton Center, 3:30.
Charlestown State Prison: The Boston Repository Company presents "Three Live Ghosts," auspices Christian Science welfare workers.
Anchor Club: Musical and literary entertainment, Paul Revere Hall, afternoon.
Boston Square and Compas Club: Concert, 4.
Morgan Memorial: Presentation of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1889 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance: Single copy, 5 cents; One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies 1 cent. Printed in U. S. A.
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103,

an award of merit. To Harold A. Ryan, Inc., for room decoration, a silver medal. To Houghton, Gorney, for a colonial bouquet, a bronze medal, and to Charles Beasley & Co., for a display of pansies, silver medal. W. A. Riggs was awarded a bronze medal for a group of Erics.

FRENCH RADICALS OPPOSE SENATE

Budget Report Raises New Political Issues in Paris

By Special Cable
PARIS, March 28.—Whether there will be an intense contest with incalculable results between the Chamber and Senate remains doubtful. The Senate report on the budget has now been distributed, showing that although the Senate rejects very few budgetary proposals of the Chamber it separates a number for serious consideration. This disjunction undoubtedly means a long postponement which will take the virtue out of the Chamber's plans.

For the most part, what is subtracted represents a serious effort to bring the fraudulent taxpayer to book. A severely hitherto unknown in France is displayed in the budgetary proposals and it is justified on the ground that France cannot afford any fiscal evasion.

But the Senate, on the other hand, considers that although the budgetary question is extremely important, the treasury problem is even greater. The budgetary funds amount to about 33,000,000,000 francs and the treasury 120,000,000,000 francs. The difference is to be made up not in taxation, but in a continuance of loans and, therefore, it is essential to maintain confidence.

It is not wise to say the Senate will recover a few millions and frighten away capital amounting to many millions. The Radical Socialists on the whole, seem inclined to compromise with the Senate, but a section of the radical press pursues its campaign against the Senate and is even prepared to fight for dissolution of the Chamber and a new appeal to the people.

NURSE WINS FIGHT AGAINST VACCINE

English Woman's Daughter to Be Tutored Privately

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 28.—Mrs. Sarah Osborne, English nurse, who declined to obey a New York Health Department order to vaccinate her daughter, Edna, 15 years of age, on the ground she considered the treatment harmful, was vindicated Thursday in Municipal Term Court when Judge Alexander Brough consented to a proposal to have Miss Edna privately tutored and suspended sentence on the mother who was charged with failing to send the girl to school.

The court allowed city physicians to inject vaccine into my daughter, knowing as I do its harmful effects from long professional experience," Mrs. Osborne declared. She added that "deliberately to infect a child with smallpox germs by means of vaccination is neither moral nor scientific."

Mrs. Osborne told of the successful fight made by the people of England against compulsory vaccination and declared "The American idea of justice is equally strong."

The mother was arrested March 19 and testified that officials had warned her she would be prosecuted if she continued to send her daughter to school without vaccination.

B. C. GOVERNMENT'S ACT HELD ILL-ADVISED

VICTORIA, B. C. March 28.—Regardless of the Provincial Government's order that everyone in British Columbia must be vaccinated as a precautionary measure against the spread of smallpox, there will be no compulsory vaccination in Victoria, the city council has decided.

The council was unanimous in considering the Government's attitude hasty and ill-considered. There is not a single case of smallpox in Victoria.

CURB ON FOREIGN SUPPLIES

BUCHAREST, March 28.—A ministerial decree prohibits Government departments from ordering abroad any supplies which can be obtained locally. When Rumanian manufacturers are unable to fill orders the supplies may be imported, after the authority of the Minister of Industry and Commerce has been given. The decree covers the requirements of the army and state railroads. Its object is two-fold, to keep the home factories running and to endeavor to arrest the depreciation of the leu.

SUFFRAGE BILL COMPROMISE

TOKYO, March 28 (AP).—A compromise agreement satisfactory to all parties was reached in joint conference late tonight of both houses of the Japanese Diet on the much-debated manhood suffrage bill.

Music of Biblical Times to Be Played at Library

Charles N. Lanphere, in Illustrating Lecture With Authenticated Melodies, Will Use Instruments Reproduced From Ancient Tablets

Ancient, authenticated melodies of the early races of civilization will be sung and played by Charles N. Lanphere, formerly lecturer on the history of music at James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill., during the course of his lecture tomorrow in the auditorium at the Boston Public Library at 3:30 on "The Musical Instruments of Antiquity and the Music of the Bible."

Mr. Lanphere has made his own collection of 35 or more instruments of the Semitic races, reproducing them from such rock sculptures, fresco tomb paintings and archaeological collections as are found in the museums of Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Lanphere began his research at James Milliken University, with a profound interest in the music of Biblical times and of the early races. Subsequently his study of original instruments in the museums of Paris, London and Berlin and other cities and his copying and use of them has established his standing as an authority on the subject.

He has been able, for instance, to make reproductions of such instruments as the Khali or Hebrew pipe upon which was the custom to play the traditional "Blessing of the Priests" and the melody which Miriam sang at the great deliverance of the Israelites in their passage across the Red Sea.

Mr. Lanphere's Kinney harp reproduced from the face of a coin in the British Museum in London. During his lecture Mr. Lanphere plays on all the instruments in his collection. In most instances playing the historic and beautiful airs of the ancient nations from which they have come, placing particular emphasis upon the music of the Bible.

Mr. Lanphere, who was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, and was for some time a lecturer upon his subject at the Virgil School in Chicago, is believed to be the first person to undertake the reproduction of such musical instruments as these of the early races, descriptions of which have depended in many instances wholly upon their meager pictorialization on ancient tablets and has-reliefs.

There are thirteen suppositional instruments of the Bible as well as many instruments of Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria and Palestine and Mr. Lanphere's task, not only of reproducing them, but of learning to play upon them, has been an interesting and notable contribution to the history of music.

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL IN BEAUFORT CASE

Certain Officers and Men Face Liquor Law Charges

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 28.—Five or six naval officers will be court-martialed as a result of the raid recently made upon the naval transport Beaufort as it returned to Norfolk, Va., from the West Indies.

The names of the officers involved will not be made public for several days, after the necessary papers have been drawn. The defendants mentioned in the court of inquiry were Commander D. W. Fuller, who is understood to have been fully exonerated, three lieutenants, a machinist, a chief pay clerk and a chief pharmacist's mate.

Suspicion of illegal transactions involving certain vessels of the navy had been current and the Beaufort had been in trouble on this count before. The "tip" having been given that she was arriving with contraband liquor on board, a detail of marines was on hand to make the search when the transport docked, and quantities of liquor were found in staterooms.

A court of inquiry was appointed, and its report has been studied by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, with the result that he has decided upon court-martial for some of the personnel of the Beaufort.

AMENDED BID MADE ON FIVE U. S. VESSELS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 28.—A hearing on the sale of the five President-type passenger and cargo steamships owned by the Shipping Board, was held yesterday. An amended bid and arguments on the sale, were presented in behalf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by its representative, George E. Chamberlain, formerly Senator from Oregon. The new bid involves the tendering of bonds to the Government as part payment, in lieu of the stock proposed in the original bid, the offer of bonds making it a debt on the part of the Pacific Mail.

As the bid now stands, in so far as the Pacific Mail is concerned, the offer includes a total of \$7,750,000 for the five vessels, \$1,250,000 being cash and \$6,500,000 bonds with a guarantee of operation for at least 10 years. R. Stanley Dollar and associates made an offer of \$5,625,000 under a deferred payment plan, with a guarantee of operation for three years under the terms of bidding laid down by the board. It was announced by Mr. Dollar today that he and his associates would allow this bid to stand.

Why Did They Buy This Grand
JUST recently a gentleman and his wife visited our music rooms to see a Henry F. Miller Baby Grand. They told us they had seen several other pianos first—before they came to us.

Naturally we asked them why they had come to us last, and the answer was: "Because we know the Henry F. Miller is among the best and we thought it would cost a good deal more than we could afford." But they bought a Henry F. Miller Baby Grand.

Why did they buy this grand? The answer is in the instrument itself. They found the Henry F. Miller to be all that was claimed for it—beautiful in design, superior in tone, and moderately priced. The Baby Grand met all of the requirements of an ideal piano for their home. And they found the price within their reach, the allowance on their old piano fair, and the terms within the limit of their income.

Everything Musical
Henry F. Miller Store
395 Boylston Street, Near Arlington Subway Station
BOSTON

precedent for three-story high school buildings in New York City. Ground for the building which will cost \$2,083,980, was broken last week.

AMBASSADORS AGREE ON QUESTIONS FOR ALLIED COMMITTEE

PARIS, March 28 (AP).—The Ambassadors' Council has finally agreed on the text of the questions to be submitted to the allied war committee concerning the report of the Allied Military Control Mission on Germany's violations of the Treaty of Versailles. Marshal Foch, head of the war committee, will probably have the document in hand by this evening, and the military experts will be able to begin work on the supplementary report next week.

The ambassadors ask Marshal Foch and his colleagues to classify Germany's violations of the treaty disarmament clauses in the categories of "grave" and "insignificant," and to give a special opinion in each case as to the possible consequences if Germany is allowed to continue her present policy.

Only when the war committee has replied to the questions put by the council will the control mission's report be taken up by the ambassadors for final disposition. What action will be taken depends largely on the attitude of the German Government in the meantime, diplomatic circles think. If Germany shows a disposition to co-operate for the security of Europe it is believed the Allies will be disposed to minimize the treaty violations.

Some of the Allies wanted to allow the control mission's report to sleep indefinitely while the security negotiations were proceeding, and it is said in a diplomatic quarter that Marshal Foch would have been compelled to wait much longer for the list of questions had there not appeared in Berlin a disposition to hang back somewhat on Dr. Gustav Stresemann's security offer.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder, probably with showers late this afternoon or tonight. Sunday fair and colder, strong west and northwest winds.

New England: Unsettled and colder tonight, possibly snow in north portion; Sunday fair and colder in east portion, strong west to northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 38, Memphis 45, Montreal 45, Atlantic City 40, New Orleans 35, Buffalo 32, St. Louis 35, Chicago 32, Philadelphia 40, Cleveland 38, Pittsburgh 38, Denver 32, Portland, Me. 34, Portland, Ore. 34, San Francisco 46, Galveston 36, St. Paul 32, Havana 30, St. John 32, Helena 30, Seattle 28, Jackson 29, Tampa 34, Kansas City 44, Washington 42, Los Angeles 56.

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 2:15 p. m.; Sunday, 2:33 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:35 p. m.

Women's Gloves
French Suede
Fancy Cuff
\$2.85
Mode shade
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEATHER STORES
Boston, 145 Tremont St., Near Temple Pl.
New York, 404 Fifth Ave., 179 Broadway

JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL IS TO COST \$2,083,980

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 28.—Jamaica's new high school, a Colonial structure in red brick and limestone, will set a

TAX REDUCTION USED AS BAIT BY WETS TO BUILD UP FORCES

Association Against Prohibition Spreading Demand for Wines and Beer Throughout Nation—Hope for Wet Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 28.—A return to the legal sale of light wines and beer for beverage purposes is the demand of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with headquarters here, in its effort to defeat prohibition. Literature is being circulated by the association, which is furthering a campaign to reverse the present dry majority in Congress. It is the expressed hope of certain representatives of the organization that substantial progress may be made by them in the Congressional campaign of next year.

No mention is made of what is to be done after that objective may be reached. Dry advocates, however, are of the opinion that that is only a step in the program of the association, and that if it should attain its declared object, it would then proceed to make further onslaughts upon prohibition.

A Frank Appeal
A recent copy of the California Wine Man, published monthly, by the interest of the Southern California division of the association, brings out clearly the intention of the association in this direction. "The fighting force against prohibition and all its resulting evils is the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment," it declares. "The present goal we are driving for is a modification of the Volstead Act. Our battery is: 'light wines and beer now, no saloons ever.' With the steady growth of the association, political strength has become pronounced, and through such organized effort, and only thus, can any hope for modification be entertained."

By this necessity of winning in politics in order to carry out its policy of the destruction of prohibition, for "organization—voting strength—is the first requisite," the Minute Man goes on to point out the advantage of educating the people on the association's stand "for temperance and against prohibition" and declares that "every subscribing member gained by the association brings nearer the day when prohibition with its present drastic, unenforceable law, will be a thing of the past."

Tax Reduction Bait
Reduction of income taxes to the individual is one of the baits thrown out by the association in the event prohibition is nullified and light wines and beer return. Here is an extract from one of the letters sent out by the Southern California division: "The net income of the United States Treasury from income taxes is approximately \$1,250,000,000 a year. A legitimate tax on beer and wines in the United States is equal amount of the pre-prohibition period would yield the Treasury approximately \$600,000,000. Almost cut it in half, wouldn't it? Now as a straight business proposition, wouldn't you

SCHOOL BIBLE READING WINS COURT DECISION

STURGIS, S. D., March 28.—The Board of Education at Faith, S. D., has authority to expel high school students who leave the school while the Bible is being read. Judge James McEneny ruled today, in the case of A. Finger versus the School Board. The mandamus proceedings were brought by the plaintiff, who represented Roman Catholics at Faith, to force the School Board to reinstate students who had been dismissed because they refused to remain in the classroom during the Bible reading. Thirteen students had been expelled from the school because of the Bible controversy.

BULLFIGHT BANNED BY MIAMI OFFICIAL

MIAMI, Fla., March 28 (Special). In response to pleas from national officers of the Humane Society and local officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, F. H. Wharton, city manager of Miami, declared that no bullfight would be held here. Cuban promoters have advertised widely the first bullfight in America to be staged here with Spanish matador and 40 fighting bulls imported for the affair.

Start Saving Today
Interest Begins April 1
North End Savings Bank
Over 45 Years at This Address
57 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Home furnishing specials
a new assortment of

Royal Wilton rugs,
67.50

Highest quality 9 x 12 foot size

In latest Persian and Chinese designs; woven from the best wool yarns and colored with fast dyes, insuring long wear.

Velour portieres,
14.85 pair

with French edges,
28 x 84 inches

Of heavy, lustrous velour, they have a tone which banishes the drab and commonplace. A variety of combinations, including

Blue with blue, rose, taupe and mulberry;
rose with rose, taupe, and mulberry;
mulberry with mulberry and taupe.

Everything Musical
Henry F. Miller Store
395 Boylston Street, Near Arlington Subway Station
BOSTON

Velour portieres,
14.85 pair

with French edges,
28 x 84 inches

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R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

White's Annual Sale of
MEN'S HOSIERY

17,676 Pairs All First Qualities at Special Sale Prices

The Biggest Sale of Its Kind We Ever Held—Biggest Quantities—Biggest Selection—Biggest Values

Men's Stockings—for all men—for all occasions. Every-day wear, evening wear, light sports wear, heavy sports wear. Hosiery for long wear. Hosiery for smart appearance, and Hosiery designed especially for very striking appearance.

Standard qualities that you may order, season after season, and always be sure of the quality. Special lots, unusual designs, that you will not, very likely, see again.

This is a sale that offers men the best chance to supply their needs for the coming season, and save money.

29c to \$3.65

Everything thru the Shop is "different"

Coats, Hats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Scarfs, Blouses, Ensembles, Sweaters, Riding Togs, One and Two-Piece Knit Things.

BOSTON
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

Chinese Students to Present Boston Fine Arts Theater Play

English Adaptation of Fourteenth Century Drama
Staged by Wellesley, Boston University, Harvard,
and Technology Undergraduates

Four Chinese young women, students at Wellesley and Boston University, and six Chinese young men from Harvard University and Technology will present in the Fine Arts Theater, this evening, an adaptation, in English, of a Chinese play written in the fourteenth century by Kuo Ming. The play is one detail in a program arranged by Chinese students from the colleges of Greater Boston as an entertainment for their American friends.

The play, written in 1340, has been translated by C. H. Liang of Harvard, with some revisions and alterations, to conform to Occidental presentation made by Yu Kuo, an American student of the play, who has made as possible of the ancient flavor of the story has been sacrificed to the translation. The play, which is called "Pi-Pa Chi," is the story of a journey, taken up into the wilderness of the mountains by a young wife searching for her husband, gone away to the examination halls.

Glimpses of Chinese Life
Having no word of his welfare, he is suddenly found by his parents with whom she had lived after his departure, humiliated over asking for repeated aid from her husband's poor friend and neighbor, the girl has taken her lonely way through villages and towns into the hills, compelled to play for aims and food to sustain her as she roams through the hills, upon the Pi-Pa, an ancient Chinese instrument. The essential plot is decorated with various subordinate events that serve to give the audience brief glimpses of Chinese family life and social customs.

Although the play has been coached by Clayton Gilbert of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory, the production has been largely made by the Chinese students. For costume they have assembled the gorgeously embroidered, traditional molten blue and gold, the plum, emerald, sulphur and ivory robes of their own country, and the play has been set against scenic backgrounds of the hills, upon the Pi-Pa, an ancient Chinese instrument. The essential plot is decorated with various subordinate events that serve to give the audience brief glimpses of Chinese family life and social customs.

Students Enjoy Rehearsals
The students at their rehearsals have found themselves confronting approximately the same problems that confront any group of young Americans attempting to stage a play, present, say, Ben Jonson's "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," and they have met their problems apparently with an abounding humor, with some dramatic skill. The story "Pi-Pa Chi" tells of a young woman, who might easily be found in contemporary hill life today in China, however, and an amusing balance seems to have been struck by the players, between this knowledge and the assurance that must be a pleasing giving of the play seeks no deeper end than a mere evening's entertainment in the lighter Chinese manner.

The pictorial value of the production is unusual, and it must be a pleasing interlude for any Occidental audience accustomed to something less, for costume and setting, than the brilliance of sweeping robes, ornamented in stiff gold thread, with five-claw dragons, and the exquisite variations of the mysterious and revered, the gracious scrolls and plaques of Chinese legend, the bright plumaged birds and pine trees ornamenting soft silk and cashmere. Miss Grace Wong, student at the New England Conservatory of Music,

is chairman of the evening. General arrangements have been in charge of F. Lien Shen of Harvard University, who will give the welcome and who also plays a part in "Pi-Pa Chi."

Dr. Kuo to Speak
Dr. P. W. Kuo, former president of the Southeastern University at Nanking, China, who happens to be in Boston at the moment, will make a brief address and various selections are to be played by the hosts on traditional Chinese instruments. The cast of "Pi-Pa Chi" is as follows: Tasi, the student who must leave his parents and his young wife to go to the examination halls, is portrayed by C. H. Liang, Harvard; Tasi's father, K. H. Peng, Technology; Tasi's mother, Miss K. S. Wong, Wellesley; Neighbor Chang, T. S. Hsu, Technology; servant, Henry Lin, Technology; Chancellor New, Y. S. Koo, Technology; the Chancellor's daughter, Miss W. Y. Hsieh, Wellesley; maid, Miss Doris Chen, Boston University; monk, C. K. Kao, Technology; first madman, S. M. Li, Technology; second madman, T. Lien Shen, Harvard; district magistrate, C. L. Tseng, Technology.

BUILDING TRADES DELAY AGREEMENT

All But Two Boston Crafts
Oppose Employers' Plan

Representatives of the United Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association will hold a meeting in the next few days to discuss their differences despite earlier talk of strikes and ultimatums, leaders on both sides, said today.

The situation in the building trades was rendered somewhat delicate last night when the Council, representing 25 out of 27 crafts, voted not to sign the three-year wage renewal offer of the employers. The statement was also given out that the Council will not permit members of any of its affiliated locals to vote with non-union men in the event of Labor Day strike. The employers' offer on both sides express no doubt that an amicable settlement will be reached. The employers' offer is to pay the present rate of \$1.10 an hour to most of the skilled trades and \$1.25 an hour to the mason trades. The carpenters and bricklayers have signed the three-year wage agreement. These two trades are now affiliated with the Council.

LYNN SHOE UNIONS VOTE TO FORM BLOC

LYNN, Mass., March 28 — The stitchers and cutters' locals of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers have voted to form a bloc with the edge-makers to continue the present Amalgamated and fight against the Boot and Shoe Workers Union coming to Lynn.

While the stitchers have failed to vote on sanctioning a strike after May 12, when the last Amalgamated agreement expires, in the event the manufacturers sign up with the Boot and Shoe, there is talk that such action will be taken later if necessary.

Washington—President Coolidge expects Congress to make a general revision of the tax law at its next session, but he does not look for any extensive readjustment of tariff schedules. He has no present intention of postponing tariff revision, although the way is open for consideration later of a new schedule.

Washington—A gradual but widely extended improvement in international economic conditions in Europe during the last few months is reported in a statement to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by Basil Miller, American administrative commissioner of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Dublin—Northern Ireland is proud of its development of motor traffic. In the past two years the number of motor vehicles licensed in the six county counties has risen from 17,200 to 25,000, of which about 2000 are heavy lorries. There is now a motor for every 55 people in the six counties, against one for every 67 in Great Britain.

Vienna—The Vienna Hofburg, once the city residence of the emperors of Austria, is now in the hands of renting agencies. Alterations have been made in the large central hall and today it offers 127 living apartments and 45 business offices.

Detroit—The "Maiden Dearborn," the first airplane built at the new Ford airport, successfully completed its first test flight. The plane is the first of a group of seven eight-passenger, all-metal monoplanes of the "air pullman" type to be constructed.

Vienna—Aviation in Austria experienced considerable development in the past year. The number of flights recorded on the routes Vienna-Munich, Vienna-Prague and Vienna-Budapest increased 30 percent, and the mileage flown was 50 percent more. The carriage of passengers showed a like increase, while the transportation of goods doubled. The distance flown by the various companies last year over Austrian territory was equivalent to 14 times around the world.

Buenos Aires—Some of the ranches of the Argentine pampas are so large that it takes an all-day trip on horseback for the owner to ride from one boundary to another or to visit a neighbor. Several of these ranch owners no longer are taking these long, tiresome trips, for they are now riding on the wings of the wind, having purchased airplanes to take them where they want to go.

Prague—The International Association of Modern Music will hold its annual festival this year again in Prague, during the month of May. Three international concerts will be given, leading modern composers being the program. The second part of the festival will be heard in Venice in September.

In Chinese Play



C. H. LIANG
This Harvard Student Takes Leading Part of Tasi in Boston Production of "Pi-Pa Chi."

DAY TRADE COURSES AT FRANKLIN UNION

Carnegie Corporation's Five-Year Gift Insures Funds

Day courses in technical and trade training, undertaken as an experiment by Franklin Union last October, and now announced as a permanent feature of its work, are made possible by a gift of \$100,000 a year for five years by the Carnegie Corporation.

Beginning next fall, two-year day courses will be offered in industrial chemistry, industrial electricity and pharmacy. Two one-year day trade courses will be given in electric wiring and in auto repair and maintenance. They will be open to students over 17 years of age. There is a heavy demand for courses of this nature in New England, the director of the union, Walter B. Russell, said in an interview today. While there are plenty of two-year engineering courses, he added, there is practically nothing in two-year technical courses. The type of education to be offered by the union, Mr. Russell explained, is much more flexible than the courses given in public schools and colleges. A great advantage of these courses is that the man who has gone to work can come back into the school for training. Many young men who left school too early have found themselves at a disadvantage because of their limited education and want more instruction.

SHIPS' BELL BOYS GET AID FROM FUND

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 28 — A few New York business men have recently expressed their interest in the welfare of ships' bell boys, by starting a fund for their social education while on shore leave. To this end they have given \$5000 to the Merchant Seamen's Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Heretofore the boy guests of the branch have been placed on the same diet as the intellectual and table diet as have the seasoned seamen. But it has long been a cherished hope with the executive secretary, Clifford A. Bralder, to give the younger groups a special entertainment and a selected course of lectures.

SOCIAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

The research department of the National Educational and Industrial Union will hold its annual conference-luncheon, under the direction of Dr. Lucile Eaves, in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, on April 12. Three who held the fellowships for 1924-25 will report the results of their investigations. Miss Elsie D. Harper, who received her previous training at the London School of Economics, will compare the policies of London and Boston in dealing with young people about to enter upon gainful employment. Miss Eileen F. Evans, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, will report on part-time work undertaken by women students in Boston colleges. A similar study of part-time work by women who are not in colleges will be reported by Miss Jeanette Studley, a graduate of University of Michigan. Particular attention will be given to more skilled forms of gainful employment suitable for trained women whose home duties do not demand all their time.

CIVIL SERVICE WAGE REFORM

Changes in the civil service classification system in the District of Columbia, to eliminate overpayment and underpayment of employees and establish more exact methods of compensation, was urged by Fred Telford, chief of staff of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration in Washington, in an address yesterday before the legislative council of the Twentieth Century Club.

Authentic Golf Clothes

THERE is comfort in wearing knickers wherever long trousers would "bag" from lounging about—plus a negligible smartness which is undeniable. Hence the wisdom of our 4-piece Golf Suits.

One sees golf suits worn even on the train these days. Therefore sport clothes are having greater latitude. We would welcome an inspection of our presentation—then colors and cuts will proclaim their own importance and value.

4-Piece Golf Suits, plain or belt back
Priced \$60 to \$75

Direct from our own workrooms. Ready-to-wear.

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

SPORTSMANSHIP BROTHERHOOD PURPOSES TO BE DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page 1)

gloating from victory, the right results have not been achieved. "When the individual or team attacks such importance to victory that after having made a good fight and lost they leave the scene of the contest with heads hanging and dejected, there is something wrong, in my opinion."

Golf as College Course

Mr. Shrader believes in more general participation in sports and games by school children, boys and girls alike. He referred to some colleges that now have four years of compulsory athletic training, so-called. It is rather a compulsory participation in some form of sports and games. For instance, the University of Illinois teaches golf as a part of the college course. This is a game the student can play after he leaves college. This is hardly true of football, baseball, track, and hockey.

The major sports call for high concentration and conditioning. Along with this compulsory training which may also include tennis, squash, handball, and moderate gymnasium work always goes the educational phase—the teaching of sportsmanship—the constant hammering at the idea that first of all comes the code of honor of a true sportsman—fair play under any and all conditions of contest.

The public and the press, Mr. Shrader believes, are mainly responsible for what he calls the commercializing of school sports in many places. "High school principals," he said, "know by experience that the intense effort to develop teams that will win games to the exclusion of almost every other consideration except that the participants shall have attained a certain mark in their subjects, is all wrong. But it is not the fault of the principal. It is not the

Fating Out Winners

They raise funds to employ coaches who can produce winning teams and thus put the towns on the map. Whole families containing one or two technically good athletes have been transported to another town in order that the athletic services of these boys might be obtained. School principals are often powerless and unable to control the athletic activities of the boys for whose training they are otherwise held strictly responsible.

Nothing very definite with respect to the brotherhood has yet been accomplished, but Mr. Shrader thought that with respect to the schools, it might be deemed advisable to award diplomas in sportsmanship. Another idea he suggested was that in awarding athletic letters and numerals it might be well to take into consideration the general sportsmanship of the athlete instead of making the award on strictly technical prowess. These are some of the questions that will be taken up later.

"With respect to the press and its attitude toward sports," Mr. Shrader thought that headlines such as "Newton Crushes Brookline," "Cambridge Wallops Salem," "Haverhill Humiliated by West Newbury," "Quincy Trampled in Dust by Weymouth," and so on, tend to arouse bitterness in the youths, then at an impressionable and character-forming age.

He thought that more conservative statements of the results—perhaps the mere score, regardless of its bitterness—would eliminate this feeling and would lead to relationships in which the game would be played for the game's sake—played to the limit and played to win—but it would involve no suggestion of disgrace or humiliation.

INTENSIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH FAVORED

AMHERST, Mass., March 28 (Special)—Intensive study of English affords as many cultural advantages as the study of foreign languages, except for those students who take it up in college or professional careers, said William B. Snow, assistant superintendent of the Boston schools, in his address yesterday at the closing session of the conference of 350 high school masters of this State at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Mr. Snow held that foreign languages for seventh grade pupils were of doubtful value, if the pupil did not relish such study after a two months' trial, he should drop it. In any case a foreign language course should begin with the spoken language. The speaker's talk was to avoid monotony while he is driving home fundamentals of foreign grammar and idioms from as many angles as he can hit them.

COMMITTEE ON CHILD LABOR LAW TO MEET

The Massachusetts Committee on Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment announced today that a supper conference is to be held at the Hotel Westminister on April 1, at 6:30. Plans for carrying on a campaign of education to promote the acceptance of the child labor amendment in Massachusetts are to be discussed and arranged.

In connection with the conference, Henry F. Pringle, a state correspondent of the New York World, is to describe his experiences while conducting personal investigations for his paper in different parts of the United States.

MOTOR OPERATION COURSES

Annual spring courses in gasoline automobiles and starting, lighting and ignition, provided by the Massachusetts Division of University Extension, have been organized in line with recent recommendations by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. They will begin next Thursday at 6 and 8 p. m. at the Normal Art School on Exeter Street.

NUYENS

A SUPREME FLAVORING
A tablespoonful of Nuyens Grenadine Spry in your fruit preserves morning will prove a pleasant surprise.

Write for free booklet
B. B. DORF & CO.
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GRENADINE

Walk-Over
Viking Calf



In Tan or Black with over-weight soles. Viking Calf is a vegetable tanned leather, hand-somely finished and offers a strong appeal to the wearer of good shoes.

The "Restoe" \$10.50

Walk-Over Shops
A.H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont St. Boston 378 Washington St. Roxbury
2359 Washington St. Roxbury

U. S. Consul in Sweden



CLAUDE IVAN DAWSON
A Native of Burlington, Ia., Who Succeeded D. I. Murphy as Consul-General in Stockholm.

U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL NAMED FOR SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 12 (Special Correspondence)—Claude I. Dawson, newly appointed to Stockholm as American Consul-General, recently arrived with Mrs. Dawson from Mexico. The Consul-General and his wife were introduced to the American colony at the New Year's day reception given at the American Legation, formerly at Prince Karl's palace, in Djurgården, by the Minister for the United States, Robert Woods Bliss, and his wife, who have just returned from a prolonged leave of absence in the United States.

Dominic I. Murphy, who was formerly Consul-General in Stockholm for many years, but who was retired automatically last spring by the new Congressional bill, has gone to reside in Brussels. Mr. Leonard, who was acting Consul-General after Mr. Murphy's retirement, has been promoted to another post. The Vice-Consul, Robert Foss Fernald, has been promoted to the office of Consul at Saloniki. John Sterett Gittings, American Chargé d'Affaires, and Mrs. Gittings are also stationed in Stockholm.

DR. COPELAND TO READ AT WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

"Dickens' Best Book" is to be the subject of a program to be given by Dr. Charles T. Copeland, Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, at the women's City Club next Wednesday evening. Dr. Copeland will also read from Kipling. Frederick A. Mackenzie of the Chicago Daily News will address the club April 9 on "Russia's Before Dawn." Mr. Mackenzie has spent much time in Russia both before and since the revolution.

TELEPHONE RATES SUSPENDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28 — The Public Utilities Commission yesterday, on its own motion, suspended the new tariffs of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company until Aug. 1, also issued a notice of investigation into the reasonableness of the proposed increases in the rates of the company.

WILLYS-OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS

\$715 f.o.b. Toledo



World's lowest priced four door All Steel Sedan

with Sliding Gear Transmission

We believe the greatest closed car value in all automobile history . . . sales are breaking all records . . . a car of light weight in desirable contrast to cars that are heavy and slow . . . People want the safety of its all-steel body . . . its increased driving

vision . . . the comforts of patented Triplex Springs . . . the power of its big, reliable engine . . . the endurance of its rugged axles . . . the ease of driving with its modern disc-type clutch . . . the economy of amazingly low upkeep . . . and at great saving in first cost.

OVERLAND ALL-STEEL SEDAN FOUR DOORS

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.

Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

RETAIL DEALERS

BOSTON OVERLAND COMPANY

533 Commonwealth Avenue

SEE YOUR NEAREST LOCAL DEALER

PROTESTS MADE ON WOOL RATES

Southern Pacific Company
Opposes Boston Plan
for New Tariffs

PORTLAND, Ore., March 28.—An opportunity to promote substitution of Australian and New Zealand wool for the domestic trade was seen in the movement of the Boston Wool Trade Association to obtain preferential joint rail and steamship rates on wool from the interior of the Pacific coast states to the Atlantic seaboard. H. W. Klein, traffic agent of the Southern Pacific Company, testified yesterday. Mr. Klein, who has charge of transhipped wool to the Atlantic appeared before an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing who has been holding a hearing here on the Boston petition.

He said the movement of wool from the producing regions along the Southern Pacific line to Pacific ports, is of insufficient volume to justify commodity rates when compared with the volume of other traffic. The light car loading of raw wool makes it bulky and costlier in transportation than sourced wool.

Comparison of Costs

Mr. Klein told how San Francisco wool-scouring plants might be put out of business by reason of a preferential rail and water rate on wool consigned to Boston or Philadelphia. He said the rate would encourage wool scouring on the Atlantic coast rather than on the Pacific. He cited an example of how a consignment of wool of 10,000 pounds, from Winnemucca, Nev., would have to pay \$42 if carried only to San Francisco, but if through the port to Boston via steamship, the rail charge would be \$170.

Voluntary exhibits were offered by the Southern Pacific Company through M. S. McKenna, in charge of the railway's transshipping at San Francisco, showing methods of handling wool brought from the producing interior for local manufacturers' use or for transferring to the Atlantic coast by carrying through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic coast.

Discrimination Alleged

Berne Levy of San Francisco, assistant general freight agent for the Santa Fe Railroad, declared that in the transshipment of wool from the interior to the Atlantic coast, "probably would have fallen still" at the expense of the rail carriers if the combination rail-water rate on wool from interior points to Boston were granted.

"Our chief apprehension in case this rate should be put into effect," said Mr. Levy, "is that it would arm our competitors with a co-equal steamship line. We would be carrying traffic to them by hauling wool from the interior to the ports for loading on the steamers for the haul to the east."

The effect would be to make them stronger, with improved service and facilities, so that they would be placed in a position to take still more of our tonnage westbound, as well as western wool sent east to market."

It was also stated by W. P. Wing, secretary of the California Wool Growers' Association, that the combined rate asked would be discriminatory and result in a monopoly of the coast trade for the Boston wool dealers.

The next step in the case will be a hearing at Chicago starting on April 3, and after that the case will be argued before the commission and submitted.

DEPOSITS ATTACHED: INTERESTS MADE ISSUE

Does attachment of a bank deposit include interest accruing after the date of the attachment? This is a question on which Judge E. H. Brewster of the Federal District Court will hand down a decision, as a result of a suit brought by the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation in 1921 against the Atlantic Corporation, a shipbuilding concern in Portsmouth, N. H.

The suit involved millions, and bank deposits amounting to about \$100,000 interest has accrued. The case was argued yesterday, a number of the larger banks sending representatives to hear the arguments.

REMBRANDT PRINTS EXHIBITED

Prints by Rembrandt from the Fogg Art Museum's notable collection of works by this artist are now on public exhibition at Harvard in the print room of the museum. Etchings of Biblical subjects, landscapes, portraits and genre are shown, which illustrate Rembrandt's mastery over his medium, the wide range of his interests, and his wonderful power of expressing the significant. The exhibition will continue for about a month.

PRESIDENT TO BE INVITED

PORTLAND, Me., March 28.—Old Falmouth Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, voted yesterday to invite President Calvin Coolidge to attend on Oct. 19 the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the bombardment and burning of the British fleet of Falmouth, of which Portland was then a part.

"The Laundry That Satisfies"

Broad, Pearl and Central Sts. Telephone Gasper 5306

Now in Progress—Spring Millinery Exhibit
New Modes Modestly Priced

BRICK INDUSTRY IS BEING REVIVED

Long Abandoned New Hampshire Yards Reopened

CONCORD, N. H., March 28.—Long abandoned brickyards in this vicinity have been reopened and new pits are being dug in the clay which for more than a century has provided building material. In this city old yards in which work was renewed a year ago are now doing a thriving business.

In the near-by town of Hopkiss the ancient Head brickyards have been reopened. The clay from this place was first manufactured into bricks more than 100 years ago by James Green, under the employ of Colonel John Head, the colonel's descendant, Natt Head, who was Governor of New Hampshire in 1879-81, also was interested in the manufacture of bricks.

After a long period of inactivity the business has been revived and one of those associated in the new concern in Hopkiss is William Head, a descendant of Governor Head. Brickmaking was one of the earliest industries in New England. Clay pits were opened in Medford, Mass., in 1830 and bricks made there went into the construction of the historic Cradock House in that city. A historical record of the price of bricks in Medford shows the price of bricks in 1795 as \$1.25 per thousand. In Cambridge, Mass., the industry was so important that there were municipal officers, first elected in 1884, known as cullers of bricks.

MUSIC

Boston Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, March 29, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Jascha Heifetz.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the twentieth and last concert of the season by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Monday evening, March 30, in Symphony Hall, the fourth extra concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Myra Hess as soloist in Beethoven's fourth piano concerto. The other numbers will be Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia, "Mendelssohn's Scherzo from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' music, the Prelude to 'Lohengrin' and Strauss' Dance of Salome.

Tuesday evening, March 31, in Jordan Hall, a recital by William H. Richardson, baritone.

Wednesday evening, April 1, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Francis Macmillan, violinist.

Thursday afternoon, April 2, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Joseph Coleman, violinist.

Friday afternoon, April 3, in Symphony Hall, the twenty-first of a series of recitals by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Ethel Leginska, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, April 4, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Myra Hess, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Efrum Zimbalist, violinist, and John Charles Thomas, baritone.

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Richard Apple as assisting organist.

Sunday evening, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Ethel Leginska, conductor.

Monday afternoon, April 6, and Tuesday afternoon, April 7, in Symphony Hall, the final pair of children's concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, April 8, in Jordan Hall, a recital by William Ryder, pianist.

Thursday evening, April 9, in Jordan Hall, a recital by William Bachaus, pianist.

Friday evening, April 10, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Hyman Rovinsky, pianist.

Saturday afternoon, April 11, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Arthur Shattuck, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, April 12, in Symphony Hall, Parker's "Horn Novella," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Emily Mollenhauer, conductor, with Emily Stokoe, soprano, Emma Roberts, contralto, George Meader, tenor, and Fred Patton, bass, as soloists.

PADLOCK LAW APPLIED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28.—The United States court yesterday issued an injunction perpetually restraining D. J. McCarthy and Rosario Thomas from manufacturing, possessing or selling liquor at their near-beer place, which is adjudged a common nuisance. Both men have been convicted in the Federal Court.

Walk-Over Shoes

Style, Service and Comfort

280 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Outlet Underlying Supremacy
One Day Boston Why So
Many Women and Misses
Are Choosing from These

Smartest Coats
for Spring Wear

Other Reasons Are the Great Assortment of Cleverest Styles—The Women's Choice of Colors, The Rich Trimmings.

Four Groups of Coats—Unusual Values at

\$15 \$25 \$29.50 \$49.50

Adorned with beautiful furs and gorgeous fur colorings.

THE OUTLET COMPANY
Providence



"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Kansas City, Mo.

Special Correspondence

FOR years a family was privileged to take to church a young woman who there received many kindly greetings from persons whom she had never had the pleasure of seeing with material eyes. One evening when the family wished to remain for a business meeting, a friend, not a church member, offered to care for the blind girl until they would be ready to start for home.

Her desire to give to another a pleasant half hour prompted her to ask: "While we are waiting, would you like for me to describe for you the appearance and characteristics of our church acquaintances so that you may feel you know them better?"

The offer was accepted with alacrity, and she was able to present such graphic mental pictures that the girl felt that she had seen a number of those genial persons who always remembered to shake her hand at the close of a church service.

Among the many who had desired to be helpful none before had thought of this little plan by which the joy in church attendance for one was so enhanced.

El Reno, Okla.

Special Correspondence

"Intelligence test" to a group of high-grade students. One of the questions was, "If you heard the fire alarm in the school, what would you do?"

Most of the children wrote that they would file out in an orderly manner, just as they did in a fire drill. But one boy answered as follows:

"I would get in line and march downstairs with the others. But instead of going outdoors, I would go into the room where the little lame girl sits, and I would carry her out."

After that, whenever we had a fire drill, he followed this procedure, even when he knew the little girl was absent. When asked why he did this, he said he wanted not to break the habit.

VETERAN CUSTOMS COLLECTOR HONORED

Robbie G. Frye, a deputy collector of customs, was the honored guest at a banquet given on the tenth floor of the Custom House tower today by the employees of the liquidation and drawback division of the service, in recognition of the completion by him of 40 years of continuous service in this branch of Government work, as well as the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the division of which he is the head.

A gold sovereign of the occasion was presented to him in behalf of the 30 or more present, among whom were W. W. Lufkin, collector of the port, and Eli Perry, deputy collector.

CARGO OF 100,000 LOBSTERS

More than 100,000 live lobsters were brought into port today by the Steamer Prince George from Yarmouth, N. S. This is the biggest shipment of the present lobster season, consisting of 1264 crates. As the vessel did not dock until nearly noon the lobsters are not expected to reach the local market until Monday. The Prince George also brought 265 passengers.

CHILD LABOR REPORT REJECTED

AGUSTA, Me., March 28.—The Maine Senate yesterday, by a vote of 18 to 7, rejected the favorable minority report of the committee on Labor, on the resolve to ratify the federal child labor constitutional amendment. The House has not acted on the resolve.

Hardware, Cutlery, Tools

BELCHER & LOOMIS
83-85 WYBOSSETT STREET
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
Auto and Electrical Supplies

PROVIDENCE

Have You Ever Experienced The Thrill

of a shopping occasion when a dollar actually seems to perform in a wonderful manner?

Come to The Shepard Stores of Providence, Monday or Tuesday, for just such a thrill!

The Month End Sale will be held on these two days. Every bit of special merchandising left over from the Anniversary Sale, ending Saturday, will be sold at amazing prices.

Don't Miss It!

Hardware, Cutlery, Tools

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Don't Miss It!

LIBERTY TRUST COMPANY
199 Washington St., Boston
CORNER COURT ST.
Member Federal Reserve System

POLISH FARMERS ADVISED BY EXPERTS

Annual Meeting at the M. A. C. Is Opened

AMHERST, Mass., March 28 (Special).—Lining of onion lands in the Connecticut Valley is essential to maintaining their fertility and must soon be begun by onion growers in this section if their \$3,000,000 industry is to return them maximum profits. Prof. John B. Abbott, agronomist, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, so warned 350 Polish farmers who gathered here this morning in Stockbridge Hall for Polish Farmers' Day. This afternoon Joseph Mikulowski-Pomorski, president of the Agricultural College of Poland, Warsaw, will speak in Polish on the "Agricultural Situation of Poland."

A new feature of Polish Farmers' Day is the emphasis on manual instruction for the sons and daughters of these farmers; carpentry and sewing were presented to the youngsters themselves, many of whom accompanied their parents to the meeting. Often knowledge in these two fields has found its way into Polish families for the first time through what these youngsters learned in 4-H clubs.

Professor Abbott, showed that onions are particularly sensitive to acidity in the soil, and that generally speaking Connecticut Valley soils had become too acid for best results. His remarks launched a series of onion growers to demystify their skeptical neighbors just what improvements an application of lime to their onion fields will accomplish.

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CHEFS TO ENTER CULINARY TESTS

Will Be Feature of Hotel Men's Exposition at Boston in May

A culinary contest with hotel and restaurant chefs from all over New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania competing for prizes is one of the features promised for the New England Hotel Men's Exposition to be held in Mechanics Building from May 11 to May 16. Present indications are that the number of contestants will be large.

The person who is not acquainted with hotel kitchens has no conception of the "creations" that can be made by expert chefs with food-stuffs. Such elaborate works of art as miniature cities with rivers and boats and lakes all done with crystallized sugar are among the possibilities. Dishes for all occasions and in every conceivable form from the oldest to the newest will be prepared by the chefs of the hotel and will be displayed. The entire Talbot Hall will be turned over to displays in the competition.

In order to insure the dishes that will be prepared of keeping their form throughout the show, a cooling system of fans will be installed in the hall. Members of the Culinary Association of America have already sighted their desire to take part in the contest, and it is expected that hotel managers will see the advantage of such a display both for their hotel and for the success of the exposition.

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London and New York Writers Discuss Interallied Debt

Ramsay Muir Criticizes American Attitude—J. L. Balderston Defends United States' Motives

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 15.—Ramsay Muir, editor of the Weekly Westminster, writing on the much discussed problem of interallied debts, in that journal, argued that:

The sound solution of all-round cancellation would willingly have been adopted by the continental allies and by Britain, who alone would have lost (on paper), by such an arrangement. The one obstacle was America. Her moral sense is outraged by the idea of canceling debts. She is determined to be paid, whatever may happen to the debtors. But she does not like some of the consequences which would follow from the satisfaction of her demands. She insists upon being paid, but she does not want to receive the payments which must come either in gold or in goods. She already has too much gold. And she is doing her best, by protective tariffs, to shut out foreign goods.

Unfortunately, steps have been taken which make release from the bond impossible. In 1923 Mr. Baldwin went to America, and arranged terms with the American Government for the payment of the British debt to America, without reference to what might be done in regard to the other interallied debts.

Having made this agreement with Britain, America cannot with either logic or justice demand the debts due to her from other countries. We should have just ground of complaint if she did so. Nor can we now cancel the debts due to us. We cannot inflict upon our overburdened taxpayers the whole burden of paying America, and at the same time forgo all claims upon the countries on whose behalf we borrowed from America—especially as they tax themselves less heavily than we do. Thus the Baldwin agreement bars any settlement of the debt problem on the basis of all-round cancellation, and makes it exceedingly difficult for America to modify her attitude.

Replying to these arguments in the same paper, John L. Balderston, the London correspondent of the New York World, wrote:

Americans are not all flint-hearted materialists. They have their sentimental side. Consider American help in time of famine in India, or China, disaster in Japan, with that of any other nation considered in relation to our national wealth and the wealth of that nation, and the figures obtained will prove startling.

The aspect of relative war gains is too vast for discussion here but it is highly relevant to the debt problem. We asked one small coral atoll and we didn't get it. England achieved great empires; if she now says she doesn't want them, we remain skeptical. France and Italy irredeemably were redeemed, hereditary enemies destroyed. We were offered Armenia, where is much trouble, and no oil.

It is true we didn't want territory; but Mr. Muir's statement that America made "fabulous wealth out of the needs of an agonized world during the early years of the war" justifies the rejoinder that we expended in the war four times what

we seek to recover from our advances to our Allies. No space remains to attack even a few of the current fallacies about war debts. One, often stated—I have heard it from ministerial lips—is that America refused to lend money to France except on Britain's guarantee. This is an ignorant misconception. We lent \$3,340,512,817 direct to France. We charged each ally with all materials, raw or finished, sent to that ally; so that if raw steel came to England it was charged to England, even if later made into shells and charged by England to France. This was the only rational method of bookkeeping.

And who would guess from Mr. Muir's article that after the Armistice the United States lent to France \$1,027,427,800, nearly one-third the whole "war" debt, and lent more than half this sum to both Britain and Italy? These great peace credits were used to subsidize small nations, maintain great armies, build up shattered trade connections, for many worthy and unworthy purposes—but not for fighting the Germans.

When French writers tell us of French lives given, American dollars lent and demanded again, are we not entitled to remember that this \$1,027,427,800 advanced to France after the Germans' downed arms, if repaid in full with compound interest at 5 per cent as covenanted, would amount to more, in terms of present-day value, than the total sum we can ever possibly recover from the French?

To this Ramsay Muir replied: If the spirit which Mr. Balderston's letter expresses had governed American policy during the last five years—and I may add, if the spirit which I tried to express (a spirit mindful of Europe as well as of British problems) had governed our own policy—the situation today would be very different from what it is.

I agree that there is a real difference between genuine war-debts and advances made after the war. If the Baldwin agreement had dealt with the latter only, and undertaken payment of them in full, while reserving the problem of war-debts for subsequent settlement as part of a wider problem, I should have no quarrel with it.

But when all this is said, it seems to me that the main contentions of my article are unaffected by Mr. Balderston's argument.

(1) The method of international bookkeeping which has built up these debts was indefensible.

(2) The only practical, economic way out of the difficulty thus created is cancellation.

(3) The real obstacle in the way of cancellation has been, and is now, the attitude of America.

(4) And the Baldwin agreement makes it difficult, perhaps impossible, for America to change her attitude. These were the main points of my argument. Mr. Balderston does not challenge any one of them. I suspect that his acceptance in his heart, I suspect he feels as strongly as I do the difficulties that surround Mr. Churchill's attempt to deal with the problem, so long as it continues to be conditioned by the Baldwin agreement.

NEW SOUTH WALES LABORITES REPUDIATE COMMUNIST PARTY

Exclusion From the Australian Labor Party, However, Is Not Entailed in This Action—Appeal for Unity Is Made

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence).—The leader of the State Labor Party has recently issued an angry indictment of the Communist Party, and has stated that the Labor Party has repudiated the Communist Party. But it appears that the Communist Party has not, in fact, been excluded from the Australian Labor Party and that, whether he likes it or not Mr. Lang cannot, while he remains Parliamentary Labor leader, escape from the fetters with which the last Australian Labor Party conference bound his party to toleration of Communist co-operation in Labor's election activities.

Contradictory Decisions

A series of somewhat contradictory decisions regarding the Communists was arrived at by the last annual conference of the Australian Labor Party. The conference first decided that members of the Communist Party could not be also members of the Australian Labor Party. Another resolution, that all parties who were prepared to accept the Australian Labor Party platform be allowed affiliation, was defeated, but with a view to achieving unity in the working class a committee was appointed to investigate the differences between the Communist Party and the Australian Labor Party. A committee of five, consisting of two representatives of each of the Communist Party and Australian Labor Party, with the federal president of the Australian Labor Party as chairman, sat during the progress of the conference, and one of the last matters dealt with by the Australian Labor Party conference was the consideration of the reports of this committee, and the subsequent adoption of the majority report.

Appeal for Support

This report appealed to all working classes "to support the Australian Labor Party in the coming fight, not as several parties, but as one. We further recommend that the incoming executive meet all working class parties with a view to achieving unity, and that to any committee of its own members that it appoints it shall be empowered to add to it two of the Communist representatives."

It is believed that, on account of the probability of the State elections being held in April or May, the executive leaders intend to postpone the annual state conference from Easter until June.

The reason or pretext is that the holding of the conference would interfere with the organizing of the campaign. In reality, a late conference is being demanded by the parliamentary candidates as the only means of outwitting the strong element in the party that has questioned the validity and fairness of the last election ballots held during the last two months. This section, organized

by the industrial leaders, has demanded the abolition of the ballot, and the indirecting of all qualified candidates who wish to go to the polls on this occasion.

Another aspect of the matter that is causing concern is the fact that if the hostile elements become united and command a majority in the conference, they will demand a change of leadership before the election. There is considerable sympathy in union circles with the section of the caucus opposed to the present leader, although opinion would probably be divided upon the question of his successor.

IRISH SEND TRADE OFFICIAL TO CHINA

SHANGHAI, March 2 (Special Correspondence).—As part of the industrial and commercial rehabilitation of Ireland the Irish Free State Government has appointed a trade commissioner to China. Official notification to this effect was received a few days ago, confirming the appointment upon W. Craig-Martin, a business man of long experience in China. He will open an office here and help promote trade between Ireland and China.

The new commissioner announces that one of his first steps will be to open a sample room here in order to display Irish products and will establish connections with local importers and Irish manufacturers. Formerly the bulk of Irish trade was done through London, but the Irish Free State has decided to fall in line with Canada and Australia and appoint trade commissioners to encourage direct commercial relations, not only with China but with other countries.

SWEDEN MAY REDUCE ARMY TO ONE-THIRD

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 10 (Special Correspondence).—The present Social-Democratic Government of Sweden has the courage to propose as its defense proposition that put forward by Per Albin Hansson, the Minister of War, by which the present army would be reduced by practically two-thirds. This proposition would work out so that the Government which now has 28 regiments, would retain 19 of them, but that each of these 19 should be reduced to one-half its present strength.

The present peace army has 28 regiments of 12 companies, making 336 companies in all. Per Hansson's peace army would have 19 regiments with six companies each, 114 in all. Mr. Hansson explained that two reserve divisions could at any time be called together easily, since there would exist so many officers and noncommissioned officers who would have been prematurely retired.

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Chic, snug hats of felt are draped in the same printed crepe de Chine that fashions the accompanying scarfs. Very smart, too, are the hats of ballbuntl in a variety of colors to effectively match or contrast the costume complete.

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Fashion reduces collars to a minimum so that she may top Ensemble Suits with scarfs of beautifully marked silver fox or ones of choicest sable. Also, there are scarfs of white fox dyed in delicate shades that harmonize so beautifully with the fashionable colors of Spring.

Gloves and Vanity Case Sets

The same decorative braiding on suede gloves and silk vanity case makes of these two smart accessories a very swagger set. Besides these attractive sets, there is a most fascinating array of gloves cuffed in the latest fashion

Ensemble Suits for Women

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There are ever so many versions of this chic and youthful style. The woman of fashion may prefer an Ensemble of Joseena or Jeweltone—those soft finish fabrics that reflect so beautifully the season's high shades—or she may prefer one in satin, ottoman, faille or other new silks. Whatever her choice she will find it here in the enlarged section of the Suit Salon devoted to this important mode.

\$62.50, 79.50, 95.00 to 450.00

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Coats and Frocks featuring the latest style originations from Paris, smartly combine to make the newest Misses' Ensembles. Of Patou crepe, charmeen and kashmir in gray, cicada, Chill, waffle and those other lovely colors that predominate this season.

\$55.00, 75.00, 90.00 to 210.00

Ensemble Suits for Junior Misses

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In the special Salon for "Miss In-Between" are Ensembles fashioned especially for the Younger Miss. There are many modish suits of charmeen, kashmir twills and flannel as well as those very new ones of roshanara crepe, crepe de Chine and bengaline. In the fashionable shades so flattering to youth.

\$26.50, 42.50, 52.50 to 120.00

Ensemble Suits for Tots

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The littlest girls may have not only matching coats and frocks but hats that harmonize as well. Imported three-piece suits are of crepe de Chine in pastel colorings. Other suits have coats and hats of cheviot with frocks of printed silk—or coats and hats of flannel with frocks of gay cretonne.

\$17.00, 32.50, 95.00 to 115.00

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to accent the smartness of the Ensemble

Envelope Purses bring a gay note

These imported purses are handsomely decorated with Beauvais and other rich embroideries and are carefully planned so that their colors will exactly harmonize with the new costume shades.

Matching or Contrasting Handkerchiefs

Even the handkerchief plays an important role in this season's fashions since it must perfectly match or effectively contrast the costume. Every conceivable color and combination of colors are represented here in a most bewitching assortment.

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This studied harmony in accessories expresses itself in toilet preparations by carefully matching the fragrance of perfume, toilet water, face powder, talcum, sachet, bath salts and soap in exquisite American, French and English preparations.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Polish Literature—History and Example

The Peasants, by Ladislas Reymont. Part I, "Autumn"; Part II, "Winter." Translated from the Polish by Michael H. Dzwilewski. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. Each \$2.50.

NO SOONER had Reymont's four-volume masterpiece of the seasons begun its career in English with the appearance of "Autumn" than there came the announcement that the author had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature for the year 1924. At once there was a scramble among the literati. Who was Reymont? By an almost coincidence, the answer had just been written in one of Dr. Dybowski's recent books upon the literature of Poland. Each of these books was originally delivered as a course of lectures in England, while Dr. Dybowski had come to the University of Cracow to enlighten Britishers about the artistic life of his homeland. The translator of Reymont's "The Peasants," likewise, is the professor of English literature at that same university.

It looks, then, as if the Dybowski and Dzwilewski books are part of a program to create intelligent appreciation of a nation that has known happier days. So much the better. Dybowski's account certainly whets one's appetite for more authors than the solitary Pole, Sienkiewicz, who is the average reader's symbol for literary Poland. And if his words find such excellent fulfillment as is brought by Reymont, then all the better again.

Reymont's Career

Reymont's career, in several details, suggests the restiveness of the earlier Knut Hamsun, just as his terminology will provide comparison with "Growth of the Soil." He was born in May, 1868, in what was then Russian Poland and was brought up in the country until his ninth year. "His family was large, poor and patriotic. His mother and her five brothers took active part in the Polish insurrection of 1863 against Russia. Reymont himself was expelled from one Russian Government school after another because he refused to give up speaking his native Polish. His first story appeared in 1894, and was followed by others. "The Peasants" was begun in 1902 and took four years to complete. In all, he has written a library of some 25 volumes, which have been translated into many foreign languages. Indeed, Reymont's "The Woman of the Theater" was put into English years ago, as (if memory is reliable) "The Comedienne." This and "Peasants," says Dybowski, depict respectively the wretchedness of the barnstormer's life and the petty bourgeoisie of clerk and small business man. In "The Dreamer," too, he dramatized his own experiences as a railroad employee.

His next novel, "The Promised Land," won him a wider reputation. This takes the reader to the Polish Manchester, the rapidly growing industrial town, with the human ant-heaps of its textile factories, and its curious types of newly enriched Jews, Germans and Poles, made and marred by their greed of gain, brimming at first with enterprise and energy, lapsing after success into a life of base pleasure, false refinement, or snobbish philanthropy.

The Peasants

"With its wealth of masterly detail in figure and episode, this work placed Reymont at the first rank of Polish prose writers. He now turned his mature power to unexpected uses. Looking back from the town he lived in to the country he had come from, he produced in the four volumes of his book, "The Peasants," a literary encyclopedia in story form of the tolls and pleasures, the customs, loves and hates, the personal passions and social conflicts of the inhabitants of a typical Polish village under the old Russian rule. More than a novel, it is a panorama of the whole round of peasant life, a brilliant picture of Polish nature through the circle of the year. . . . The author, unlike the many other Polish writers who have dealt with the peasant theme, has no social doctrine to drive home, and a truly epic impartiality is associated with a tragic sense of the elemental forces which dominate the efforts of the tillers of the soil.

In all this one may agree with Dybowski. Not so when he likens Reymont to Hardy, and Reymont's female protagonist, Yagna, to Tess. This we must ascribe to the fact that Dybowski, lecturing to Englishmen, naturally sought analogues in their own literature, just as he likened Lodz to Manchester. There is no more of Hardy in "The Peasants" than there is of Hamsun. The work seems peculiarly personal in style and development, yet of a certainty human enough to touch readers of any nationality.

Story Secondary

The story is secondary. These peasants are as much fellow forces of nature as they are sentient individuals. The book is replete with

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power, grace, poetry; here may we find man the beast, as well as man the deliverer. There is cruelty, too, and blind groping. Yet beneath all this unpleasantness is a fundamental honesty, a basic freedom of the author from bias and doctrine, that are tonic in their effect. So well does he know his material, so well does he understand it, that understanding becomes superiority. He sees and depicts the souls of his humble folk as clearly and as skillfully as he paints their hills and forests. The spectacle of an Attek taming against paternal injustice, and the landscape of a village swept by the furies of wind and snow, alike leap to reality before our reading eyes. Just as his creatures become forces of nature, so do the forces of nature take on human personality. The blending of animate and inanimate is peculiarly appropriate to a novel presenting a milieu in which the finer distinctions of human kind are but beginning to emerge.

The publishers are issuing the volumes during the respective seasons, after which they are named. Thus far the interest is cumulative; the second volume gathers momentum, and is, intrinsically, superior to the preceding one. There is, in each, a delightful succession of what used to be called genre pictures and character delineations. All in all, a novelistic rarity that, despite its length, well repays the hours given to it.

"Barren Ground"



Decorated from the title-page of Ellen Glasgow's novel of human aspiration "In the New South," to be published April 5 by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Lord Coleridge's Memoirs

This For Remembrance, by Bernard Lord Coleridge. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 15s. net.

"EVERY man," says Lord Coleridge in the first words of this book, "however obscure, may make posterity grateful to him if he do but put down with truth and candor his experiences of that wonderful thing which we call life. The habits of the age of our ancestors, the dress in which they clothed their thoughts, their aims, their opinions, their outlook on the world, all these things fascinate me. In the slender hope that these things may have an interest for others, I write these pages." Thus expressly does Lord Coleridge set himself a particular task, and in a few words whet our appetites.

Perhaps he raised our anticipations too high, for what follows fills only too scantily the ambitious aim of the author as expressed in his opening words. That the things which he set out to write would have had an interest for others is certain. Of that his hope need never have been slender. But not a doubt seems to have crossed the author's thought regarding his capability to record these very matters which he himself proclaims for his own program.

A Rare Faculty

This is strange, for the number of writers who have possessed that capability is extremely small, and the books which they have presented to the world have become classics. Why is Samuel Pepys read today? Why Boswell? Not because of the particular persons or periods of which they treat, but purely because of that peculiar and excessively rare faculty, which they possessed of "putting down with truth and candor" their experiences of that wonderful thing which we call life, the habits of the age of our ancestors, the dress in which they clothed their thoughts, their aims, their opinions, their outlook on the world. All these things fascinate not only Lord Coleridge. Yet the author takes for granted, not only to himself, but apparently to "every man, however obscure," the power to record them in a book.

Actually, this is a mysterious faculty, impossible of analysis. What the reader of such a book wants to find is a picture of life as it would have appeared to him had he lived in the period or place of which he is reading, so that he can see clearly for himself what problems would have confronted him, what tastes would have developed in him, what thoughts would have been his, above all in what respects his outlook upon life in the circumstances of which he is reading would have differed from the outlook which he in fact possesses. For without being unduly egotistical it is only by attempting

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Early White House Days

Twenty-Five Years of White House Society, by Mrs. John Quincy Adams. Doubleday, Page & Co., N. Y.

MRS. COLMAN'S familiar anecdotes about successive occupants of the White House leave off where most of the stories in current literature begin, or just a little earlier. From Washington to Lincoln, a glimpse hangs about those earlier presidents and their families, followed by a period about which there has been less public curiosity, only an occasional figure appealing to the writer of American chronicles. The book is of course touched with a peculiar and poignant interest.

The preparation of the work has consumed more than eight years of study and research through many old volumes, stacks of aged newspaper files and quantities of yellowed letters, diaries and documents, interspersed with the reminiscences of old residents of the capital city, the author says. She finds in the newspaper reports of the respective administrations "clear and true pictures of men as they were," and quotes liberally from them. Her style is reportorial, and it is from the reporter's viewpoint that the reader sees the first President proceeding to set a precedent still followed at White House functions, and one for which the present President is said to be very grateful.

The Washingtons do not properly come within the limitation suggested by the title, "White House gossip," President John Adams and his wife, Abigail, were the first to live in the mansion. They moved in when only six months were finished and the way was not completed. Nevertheless, Mrs. Adams held her first reception there on New Year's Day, 1801.

Early to Bed

The day after she arrived in New York she gave a formal dinner and two days later held a levee attended by the elite. "The General always retires at 10 o'clock and I usually retire with him," the author writes. But if this book falls on the whole to redeem the golden promise offered in its opening lines, it still contains much matter of interest. If we have caviled, the author must blame his own opening paragraph.

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Here is intensely above all, but almost never rapture that sings and makes music. The poems are never squeak with indirection or unsteady technique, but in spite of the marked virility of his work he offers us no rockets to watch. The rule of fancy is spread too thin for notice in this book, but instead here is a philosophical anchorage which makes these poems oracular in dignity. Not the ecstasy of life but the portentousness of it; the grim imbecility of things and the fables that go twittering by. Mr. Rice writes naturally.

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From the Farmer's Side

Our Debt and Duty to the Farmer, by Henry C. Wallace. New York: The Century Company. \$1.75.

M. R. WALLACE has written such a history of the agricultural depression of 1920-1924, its causes and effects and the efforts of the Harding Government to remedy it, as only the Secretary of Agriculture during that period could have written. It is a section of economic history that needed to be written by as well posted a man as Mr. Wallace. But it is more than an explanation of an economic incident, and its author must stand for more than the head of a political department in an ill-fated Administration. Henry C. Wallace writes as a man who has lived at the country end of things and knows the farmer's side of the story. The son of that well-loved editor, "Uncle Henry" Wallace of Wallace's Farmer, he himself edited that most substantial and sincere spokesman for rural thought for many years.

His book is not the work of a politician with something to explain away. Rather is it the labored thought of the editor who has lived with all the major problems of agriculture all his life and has followed the policy of them to their deep-rooted causes. It is suggestive of the nature of the book and the nature of the author that Gifford Pinchot, conservation crusader of the Roosevelt era, writes forward that it is properly titled "Appreciation."

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STOCKS DRIFT LOWER DULL MARKET TODAY

U. S. Steel Touches New Low Price—Industrials in Supply

Stock prices drifted lower in today's quiet trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Several of the popular industrial issues were in free supply. U. S. Steel common touched a new low for the year at 115, while American Locomotive and U. S. Steel Iron Pipe fell 1/2 to 20 and 21, respectively.

Better buying support was noted for the northeastern railroads. Chicago & North Western, Great Northern, preferred and Canadian Pacific selling at more than 2 points above yesterday's final quotations.

A thin market was apparent in some of the specialties. Pittsburgh Coal and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron each dropping about 2 1/2 points to new low levels for the year.

Merchandising and food issues displayed a firm tone. R. H. Macy & Co. and Postum Cereal each moving up more than 2 points.

The closing was heavy. Total sales approximated \$50,000,000.

Bond trading today was quiet, with initial price changes confined almost entirely to fractions.

Railroad issues generally displayed a firm tone, a fair demand being noted for several semispeculative issues, including International Great Northern, American Locomotive and U. S. Steel Iron Pipe.

Buying orders in the industrial list were scattered over such diverse issues as Warner Bros., U. S. Steel & Co., convertible 6s, Donner Steel 7s and Pan-American Petroleum 6s.

Foreign and U. S. Government bonds were irregular.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

NEW YORK
Stocks: Reactionary. U. S. Steel touches new 1925 low at 115.
Bonds: Irregular; price changes narrow.

Foreign exchange: Easy; French francs lower.
Cotton: Lower; showers in Texas.
Sugar: Quiet and steady.

CHICAGO
Wheat: Lower; predictions favorable weather.
Corn: Steady; light receipts.
Cattle: Steady.
Hogs: Higher.

MARKET OPINIONS

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The stock market recently has experienced what we would term a major reaction in a bull market, resulting in widespread liquidation of speculation accounts and a total wiping out of the speculative structure which was reared immediately following President Coolidge's inauguration.

We believe that the seasonal stocks should now be bought on recessions, for the extent of the reaction has been drastic enough to warrant the speculation that the culmination of the bull market will be deferred until the fall, that is, if the big crops come through the summer without serious damage.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: We do not believe that current conditions warrant a decline of major proportions. We believe that the decline in the market will be deferred until the fall, that is, if the big crops come through the summer without serious damage.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: While the severe reaction may well mean a change in the general trend, the decline has already been severe, and the technical situation indicates that the decline of the near future can hardly be as drastic and, in any event, rallies will be more frequent than during the last two weeks.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Since the break the speculative public's confidence has been pretty well liquidated, and with the market lacking both investing and speculative support, the decline has been quite drastic, although more less orderly, and in the last few days some investment buying has again appeared.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Lack of sustained rallying power is the market's most serious feature. A growing realization that general business improvement was heavily overestimated accounts for much of the selling.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: Open 1.57, High 1.58, Low 1.56, Close 1.57.
Corn: Open 1.13, High 1.14, Low 1.12, Close 1.13.
Oats: Open .42, High .43, Low .41, Close .42.
Soybeans: Open .16, High .17, Low .15, Close .16.

NEW YORK COTTON

Opening High Low Close
May 24.85 24.90 24.80 24.85
July 24.85 24.90 24.80 24.85
Sept. 24.85 24.90 24.80 24.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Opening High Low Close
May 24.85 24.90 24.80 24.85
July 24.85 24.90 24.80 24.85
Sept. 24.85 24.90 24.80 24.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Opening High Low Close
May 24.85 24.90 24.80 24.85
July 24.85 24.90 24.80 24.85
Sept. 24.85 24.90 24.80 24.85

HOCKING VALLEY FOR MEMBERS

COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—The stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railroad voted today to reject a plan to read with the new Nickel Plate system. The vote was 5,043 to 1,580.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore., March 24.—Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. is planning to build a new line in central and southern Oregon, at an estimated investment of \$10,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Can.	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
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Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Iron Pipe	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Locomotive	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Steel	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Wire & Cable	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4
Am. Zinc	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/4

**DR. REE EXPECTS TRIESTE VIES
BETTER TIMES WITH HAMBURG**

MANCHESTER, Eng., March 13

between the Aluminum Association and the Engineering Council, as the Hallam motor building concerns in the last two years or so a connection which was to a certain extent initiated and has been in many ways fostered by the Aluminum Association and the Engineering Council during the period of armament control, is no doubt a large extent responsible for the outstanding position that the aluminum industry occupies in the committee of Europe.

Although this German metal fabrication was chiefly concerned with the Gnomes and Lombardis section of the aircraft industry, the Aluminum Association's building yards were thus among the earliest converts to the commercial production of the postwar Diesel motor.

Crisis Tests Enthusiasm

Their enthusiasm, however, was put to a severe test by the crisis through which the yards had to pass very soon after the inception of the war. The Aluminum Association's yards in this crisis was considered in Germany to be so severe as to threaten

had been a very satisfactory improvement on the 1923 figures of no less than 305,000,000 square yards in 1934 and 215,000,000 in 1935. This improvement, unfortunately, had been confined to certain markets only.

Exports to India and China, reckoned in yardage, in 1934 were greater than in 1923 by 100 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. There were certain other encouraging features, but it ought not to be forgotten that there was a great leeway to make up, and the export of cotton goods was still some 3,500,000 square yards below the 1913 level.

After reviewing other branches of industry, and emphasising the necessity of a more active policy of taxation which the trade of the country was bearing, Dr. Reo commended the Dawes reparation plan, and passed on to refer to the position of the motor industry in Germany in Britain's export trade for the complete satisfaction of the Italian-motoring-building industry.

There was no doubt, he said, that no little had happened in a sudden change that has taken place in the last few years: in the course of the last few months especially in the case of the Triestino, which, in co-operation with Komet-intervat, the development of the Trieste shipping companies. They are improved, for instance, by the fact that the company is now owned by the Italian Government, and that there are under construction at the various ports of the Adriatic, Trieste alone has fewer than 16 marine Diesel motors, while the output of the country is power. This reawakening took place only just in time to save the motor industries from a catastrophe.

Rivalry of Trieste and Hamburg

The rivalry between Trieste and Hamburg thus finds new expression in the fact that the latter is now to take its place in the struggle for the

The Continent. Free, which used to be a self-contained and largely agricultural country, was no longer content with her own market at home and in her colonies, but would make markets for herself in the rest of the world markets. Germany, who used to be Britain's greatest rival, was certain to re-establish herself, while Italy and Czechoslovakia were making determined efforts to capture a bigger share of the world's markets.

On the subject of internationalism, the speaker had intended that a speedy and final settlement was urgently desirable. He said:

We have now got German reparations on a settled footing; but the matter of interrelated debts will always be a delicate question to be settled. We can never feel sure that it will not be dragged like a red herring across the path of international relations.

As far as our agreement with America and our payments to her are concerned, I agree with the criticism that has been made, but I alter that. On the other hand, we strongly support the Government's contention that whatever terms our allies offer to America, they should offer to us. As to the nature of the actual settlement with our allies, I

tries of shipbuilding and motor-building, the Trieste maritime companies clearly perceive that in order to succeed they must take up the gauntlet thrown down by their competitors. They are now competing with the North German shipbuilding yards. Once more it is a tug of war between the North Sea and the Adriatic.

It is for this reason that the Hamburg press stresses the fact that the launching on Jan. 10 of the 18,000-ton motorship "Julius and Otto" by the Blohm & Voß yard, is an event of international importance, as showing the firm resolve of the great Adriatic company to regain its old position in the shipping world. The news that there is a sister ship, the "Viminius," still on the stocks amplifies the contention.

Hamburg critics point out, however, that there is no need for German alarm at the progress shown of late by the Trieste yards, seeing that their maximum output at the present time, which is not expected to be exceeded, is still long way behind their "natural" average prewar output of 120,000 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

**NORFOLK & WESTERN
HAS GOOD YEAR**

The Norfolk & Western earned \$118.5 a share on the common stock in 1925.

think that there is to be any more to be had. I think that there is no desire to be harsh.

NORFOLK & WESTERN HAS GOOD YEAR

The Norfolk & Western earned \$11.85 a share on the common stock in 1924, after preferred dividends, compared with \$11.85 a share in 1923. Net income account for the year included \$1,126,638 interstate business for December on instructions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which in previous years had been carried over to the next year, thus giving 1924 the benefit of 18 months interstate busi-

FINANCIAL NOTES

The banking firm of Pearson, Erhardt & Co. announce that they have moved their offices to the fourth floor of the Mutual Building at 59 Congress Street, Boston.

Shipping Board has selected 13 vessels ranging from 850 to 950 tonnage from the 1924-25 tonnage list. The 13 vessels have five remaining to be selected under \$25,000,000 conversion program. The vessels are to be chartered and are to be conditioned in time for installation, bids on which will be asked July 1.

PUBLIC UTILITY MESSAGE

NEW YORK, March 25—Confirmation of the purchase of five Pennsylvania and

[illegible][illegible]

124	74	6	ATL. Nat. Sav. Pk.	500	39	73	71	181	76	4	US
125	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
126	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
127	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
128	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
129	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
130	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
131	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
132	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
133	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
134	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
135	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
136	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
137	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
138	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
139	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
140	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
141	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
142	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
143	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
144	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
145	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
146	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
147	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
148	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
149	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
150	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
151	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
152	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
153	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
154	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
155	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
156	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
157	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
158	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
159	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
160	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
161	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76		

124	74	6	ATL. Nat. Sav. Pk.	500	39	73	71	181	76	4	US
125	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
126	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
127	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
128	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
129	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
130	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
131	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
132	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
133	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
134	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
135	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
136	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
137	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
138	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
139	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
140	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
141	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
142	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
143	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
144	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
145	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
146	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
147	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
148	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
149	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
150	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
151	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
152	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
153	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
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157	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
158	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
159	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
160	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76	4	US
161	45	6	MTL. Seaway	11840	40	73	71	181	76		

1957	74	6	ATL. San F. pt.	200	28	73	7	181	76	US
1957	75	4	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	76	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	77	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	78	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	79	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	80	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	81	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	82	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	83	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	84	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	85	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	86	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	87	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	88	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	89	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	90	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	91	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	92	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	93	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	94	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	95	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	96	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	97	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	98	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	99	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	100	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	101	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	102	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	103	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	104	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	105	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	106	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	107	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	108	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	109	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	110	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	111	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	112	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	113	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	114	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	115	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	116	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	117	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	118	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1	181	76	US
1957	119	1	Atl. So. wv.	1180	40	73	1			

100	74	ATL. Nat. Bank	500	28	73	71	181	76	US
101	75	ATL. Power	11500	40	73	71	181	76	US
102	76	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
103	77	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
104	78	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
105	79	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
106	80	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
107	81	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
108	82	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
109	83	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
110	84	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
111	85	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
112	86	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
113	87	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
114	88	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
115	89	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
116	90	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
117	91	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
118	92	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
119	93	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
120	94	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
121	95	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
122	96	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
123	97	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
124	98	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
125	99	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
126	100	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
127	101	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
128	102	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
129	103	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
130	104	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
131	105	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
132	106	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
133	107	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
134	108	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
135	109	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
136	110	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
137	111	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
138	112	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
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140	114	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
141	115	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
142	116	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
143	117	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
144	118	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
145	119	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
146	120	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
147	121	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
148	122	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
149	123	Bank of Ala.	10000	30	73	71	181	76	US
150	1								

1075	74	6	Oil	800	28	73	71	83	76	US
1076	75	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1077	76	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1078	77	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1079	78	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1080	79	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1081	80	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1082	81	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1083	82	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1084	83	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1085	84	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1086	85	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1087	86	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1088	87	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1089	88	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1090	89	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1091	90	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1092	91	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1093	92	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1094	93	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1095	94	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1096	95	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1097	96	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1098	97	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1099	98	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1100	99	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1101	100	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1102	101	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1103	102	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1104	103	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1105	104	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1106	105	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1107	106	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1108	107	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1109	108	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1110	109	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1111	110	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1112	111	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1113	112	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1114	113	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1115	114	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1116	115	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1117	116	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1118	117	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1119	118	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1120	119	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1121	120	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1122	121	6	Oil	1130	40	78	74	84	77	US
1123	122	6	Oil	113						

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EDITORIALS

In the March number of the Atlantic Monthly, George W. Anderson, a former Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and now a federal judge, and therefore a recognized student of such matters, discusses present and future transportation problems in the United States. He finds little encouragement in existing conditions, either on the highways with their increasing number of automobiles and automobile trucks, on the railroads with what he refers to as their self-steering carrying devices, or in the rivers and canals, still urged as the means which will eventually furnish cheap and effective commodity highways. Like many another analyst who has delved deeply and thoughtfully into the matter, Judge Anderson has succeeded rather in emphasizing the difficulties which exist than in finding a patent solution of the problems presented.

American Transportation Problems

But while offering no defense of what he charges has been the mismanagement of American railroads, Judge Anderson is convinced that these carriers, eventually, must constitute the chief dependence of shippers and producers, as well as of travelers and tourists. He does not underestimate the importance of mobilized highway transport. This he regards as a development more revolutionary than any that has resulted from all transportation methods since the dawn of history. For the moment the tremendous growth of motor transportation facilities seems to forecast the abandonment of thousands of miles of railway and trolley lines. In New England, for instance, it is proposed to abandon permanently 1000 miles of the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad, while in Massachusetts about 570 miles of trolley track have been discarded. He does not find that the motor car is entirely responsible for the failure of moribund railway lines to survive and prosper. There are, he concludes, thousands of miles of railroad that never should have been built. This does not mean that they should be abandoned. But this is inevitable, he believes, unless we have, very soon, radical changes in organization, equipment, and management. He declares the railroads need an intelligent conservation program as much as do the forests.

Interesting figures are presented to show that as carriers of people automobiles have already passed the railroads in the number annually transported. It is not apparent, of course, that the increasing number of travelers by automobile indicates a proportional decrease in the number of train passengers. Thousands who use motor cars for short or even long trips might, in the absence of that utility, have remained at home. The general mobility of the people has been greatly increased. Likewise in the matter of commodity transportation, it is agreed that in the prompt and reliable movement of high-class merchandise from door to door the truck is the more efficient and economical agency.

Here Judge Anderson proceeds to discuss fearlessly, and fairly, it must be agreed, a vital economic problem which demands immediate solution. As is well known, the tendency now seems to be to encourage the development of motor-trucking lines which operate in competition with each other and in competition with parallel rail lines. He seriously questions the wisdom of any public policy which permits road-destroying trucks, moving over free rights of way, "to take the cream of the business in the most favorable season, remitting the rail lines to an unremunerative, but enforced, service in bad weather—while we compel the rail lines to pay exorbitant taxes, which go in substantial part to create the free roads on which trucking concerns, frequently financially irresponsible, carry, damage, or lose goods."

But it is apart from this purely economic problem that he finds a condition which to him seems almost insoluble. The physical and human equations are perplexing. Interesting and significant comparisons are made between the provisions for safety on what are referred to as the self-steering highways, on which the tracks determine where the locomotives and attached vehicles shall go, and the non-steering roads, where every driver of a motor car insists upon the privilege of directing the course of his vehicle at will. "The function of the ordinary chauffeur is," Judge Anderson observes, "in dominant aspects, more difficult, more dangerous to himself and to other users of the highway, than the functions of the locomotive engineer." But he finds that instead of having on the non-steering roads only carefully selected drivers there are millions of "engineers" of both sexes—"some of them frequently drunk, and a considerable number of them financially irresponsible."

While the record of automobile sales and registrations may seem to contradict the assertion, it is true nevertheless, according to Judge Anderson, that there is a gradual checking of motor car use. More and more Americans, he concludes, are seeking safety and comfort by going back to the rails—the steering road—leaving the automobile to increasing confusion and to the mercy of its multiplying progeny.

Rhodesia is a long way from Chicago, yet the great power and informative worth of the Chicago newspapers has bridged the oceans and traversed the arid veldt to influence the minds of the people of that South African colony. It is a striking tribute to the power of the press that it should thus annihilate space and time. The editors of the Chicago Tribune, foremost of the morning newspapers and most diligent depictees of life in that town, will, we are sure, be proud to learn of their success in conveying to the people of Rhodesia, and other distant places, a lifelike picture of social conditions in Chicago.

How Chicago Is Advertised

The Rhodesia Herald, of Feb. 13, devotes some space to informing its readers as to the beauties of existence in the metropolis of the middle

west. "Chicago is the wickedest city in the world," it starts off by saying, thus at a stroke depriving Port Said of what has hitherto been its chief claim to fame: "Even Paris is better. Apaches are gentle compared with the gunmen of Chicago's underworld. . . . Assassin's bullets are mowing down men. . . . Women fear to venture out at night. In one section a hairy, demented man described by several victims as 'a human ape' is spreading terror throughout the neighborhood." The suburbs are even worse: "There gunmen gather in evening dress to run wild in the many gambling dens."

The punctiliousness of the gunmen in donning the livery of social servitude for their evening diversions somehow suggests the "movies," and this impression is heightened by the report of our old friend, "Tarzan of the Apes," terrorizing peaceful residence districts. Although Chicago has a dry mayor, our South African friends are informed that "beer sells like water." The comparison doesn't seem happy. Perhaps, however, they sell water on the veldt.

According to our South African contemporary, this record is causing Chicagoans "some uneasiness, but mixed with these soul-searchings is a slight element of perverse pride."

Perhaps. We cannot search the minds of Chicagoans. Presumably their newspapers feel pride in the criminal record, else they would not exaggerate it, rolling it over like a dainty morsel under their tongue. The people who know Chicago through other methods than the perusal of its morning press know it for a wonder city. It is overcoming the handicap of an ignoble and commonplace site by making of itself a most beautiful water front comparing favorably with Naples and with Constantinople.

It has accomplished the unbelievable in the perfection and gradual installation of its "Chicago plan." It possesses in its Art Institute incomparably the greatest art center in the United States, and in its Field Columbian Museum one of the greatest collections in the world. It boasts of two notable universities—the Northwestern on the north, the University of Chicago with its peerless group of gray Tudor buildings on the south side. In his intellectual interests the Chicagoan is eager, diversified, unconventional. Of finance, commerce, industrial and business enterprise it is needless to speak. It is a glorious city, the future of which can scarcely be forecast.

Yet to the outer world the newspapers of this incomparable city carry just such misleading sensational messages as that which we have condensed from the Rhodesia Herald. It is a pity that the Chicago spirit which turned the course of a river in order to purge the lake water of filth could not perform a like miracle with some of its newspapers.

Proof that, on the whole, some improvement has taken place in the relations between the

Scandinavian Disarmament Project

European nations since 1914 is contained in the current plans for reducing armaments in the Scandinavian countries, Denmark and Sweden. After the most painstaking study and careful weighing of all possibilities, the governments of those two countries have recommended almost unprecedented cuts in the tax burdens devoted to the national defense. Though in neither case has any final decision been taken as yet, the parties in power have received the indorsement of the voters at recent elections, and there is every likelihood that, before the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the defense system of the two countries will be placed on a new basis.

It is the working out of two theories that causes the difference in opinion as to national defense. One of these two theories is that of instant readiness for every contingency, based on the worst possible interpretation of every neighbor's motives and intentions. The second is an elastic adaptation of a country's military policy to the political situation, as it may be for the moment or as it may develop, combined with every effort to effect reconciliation and peaceful settlements of international disputes. The first is the ideal of the old European militarists. The second that of the new Social-Democratic governments in power in Sweden and Denmark.

Before the days of conscription, when each king maintained a relatively small professional army, ready to execute his personal policies, the old ideal of instant readiness was capable of realization. But even after universal military service was imposed on the nations, the military commanders clung to the same ideal. Success in war, they said, was based on the ability to place the highest number of the most highly trained men in the field at the shortest possible notice. Before the outbreak of the World War, this theory was worked out to such perfection, and the line between political and military command was drawn so fine, that when the crucial moment came the statesmen were not able to restrain the military organization they had allowed to be built up from going almost automatically into action. "Who commands at Berlin?" asked the Austrian Field Marshal, Conrad von Hotzendorff, "von Bethmann-Hollweg or von Moltke?" The whole issue lay in the answer to that question, and in Vienna the situation was virtually the same as regards Count Berchtold and Herr Conrad himself.

In France the Socialist leader, Jean Jaures, had for years pleaded in vain for a reduction of the standing army, and the training, instead, of the greatest possible reserve. But the generals did not believe in the need of reserves. They were convinced that, should a war be declared, it would be decided within a few weeks by the men mobilized during the first days. Even the armaments plants they ordered shut down, so as to have more men ready to march. Now the French realize that M. Jaures was more nearly right than the generals.

It is the Jaures idea that the governments of these Scandinavian countries want to apply. In them, too, the professional military men decry any scheme to reduce the standing armies, as dangerous to national safety, and in this they are but echoing the opinions of army and navy officers everywhere. The Labor leaders, now in power, are resolved, on the other hand, to reduce both the terms of military service and the tax

burden, and to adopt a system of elastic adaptation to the changing international situation. In other words, they are determined to reduce the military specialists to their proper function as professional executors of a political policy and not as originators or as shapers of that policy. Neither country is likely wholly to disarm, as yet, but both will cut down their armaments based on the situation prior to 1914. Both are resolved that neither competitive armaments nor the largest possible standing armies shall stand in the way of the new ideal of arbitration and the gradual reduction of all military forces.

Erno Dohnanyi, called from Budapest to New York to direct the concerts of the State Symphony Orchestra the first half of next season, and Eugene Goossens, called to direct them the second half, may be imagined as doing more for the modern cause in America than conductors summoned from Europe in former years have done. Both being composers and both being in close contact with advanced movements, they are without question competent to interpret any works set before them, whatever the style or the idiom. They possess a knowledge of the old music and they have made the acquaintance of the new.

But not only to them should mastery of the situation belong. To the State Symphony there has descended from an earlier organization, of the same management as itself—the Russian Symphony Orchestra—an inheritance of progressiveness. True enough, the State Symphony under its recent leaders, Josef Strinsky and Ignatz Waghalter, has confined itself to the presentation of the most familiar symphonies, tone poems and overtures of the standard repertory; whereas the Russian Symphony, in quite opposite manner, devoted itself to the production of radical novelties. It does not matter if those novelties have long since lost their revolutionary clang, and if some of them have actually begun to sound out of fashion. The historic fact remains that the Russian Symphony was a group of independent instrumentalists which existed to explore fresh fields; and one, moreover, that pursued its explorations with brilliant success.

The State Symphony has continued the Russian Symphony idea of independence, though the circumstance of its having started with old-school conductors has kept it to a narrowly classic type of program. Now, every disability seems to be overcome in the plan for the concerts to be given in part under the baton of Mr. Dohnanyi and in part under that of Mr. Goossens. Will the men, however, of the State Symphony lack the confidence in their time that the men of the Russian Symphony had in theirs?

No doubt the artists of the earlier institution disclosed an aggressive mood and employed a boisterous method in trying to set up Scriabin as a master beside Strauss. If the State Symphony artists have not the will to follow their example, then it may be that orchestras need a revision of personnel. Possibly they would be better off if their ranks were recruited with modern men—the kind that go in for athletics as well as aesthetics, and that read the sporting pages in the newspapers; and, speaking of music, the kind that have taken part with the other fellows singing in the glee club, and that have occasionally forgotten their Bach, Beethoven and Brahms to listen to a little jazz.

Editorial Notes

In his lecture at the Huddersfield Technical College, Yorkshire, Eng., the other night, a speaker drew a vivid picture of the waste involved in the ordinary method of coal consumption, which should arouse thought everywhere. "It is a surprising fact," he is quoted as saying, "that, although coal was discovered 1240 years ago, the problem of burning it economically is only now being considered." He explained that bricks could be made from furnace clinker and ashes, by mixing them with lime and water, and added that the CO₂ from chimneys, when freed from smoke and dust, was a most valuable food for all vegetation, including fruit trees and root crops. And then he made this specific and promising forecast:

In the future all our coal will be treated chemically before using it for power purposes, thus bringing it on to the same basis as iron, stone, cotton, wool, or other raw material. We shall then find we can secure from one ton of coal 14 cwt. of smokeless fuel, three gallons of motor spirit, 17 gallons of oil, 15 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia, and 5000 cubic feet of rich gas, the total value being twice that of the coal.

As the date approaches which has been set for the trip to the North Pole by seaplane, to be attempted under the pilotage of Captain Amundsen and an American, Lincoln Ellsworth, the commercial possibilities which might be developed out of the enterprise loom large. For the flight to the pole from Spitzbergen, whence the last hop is to be made, is less than 700 miles, and should only take about seven hours. The expedition, it is announced, will remain some twelve hours at its destination—just sufficient time, that is, to make the necessary observations—and thereby, incidentally, a precedent is being set for future travelers. One can, indeed, envision already the sparkling advertisements of some wide-awake tourist concern, beckoning prospective "tired business men" during the summer months away from the dusty turmoil of their offices in the city "for a few hours amid the cooling breezes of the North Pole." One shudders at the prospect.

Although the election at Columbia University of the eminent Negro poet, Countee P. Cullen, to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic fraternity, was by no means unexpected, yet the fact of its occurrence seems no less as a rebuke to those who would allow racial animosities to thwart justice. The increasing elimination of such prejudices, which deny equality of opportunity in the various departments of everyday experience is a goal widely desired, and the field of education, in which its advantages will be uncompromised by privilege, and attainment in scholarship will be rewarded without discriminations, may well point the way to the fuller attainment of this ideal.

Step Forward Taken by Orchestra

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN GENEVA

Perhaps the most striking of the many public monuments here in Geneva is the great carved wall in one of the parks which commemorates the Reformation. Many hundreds of feet long and probably thirty feet high, it contains carvings of some of the historic scenes of the Reformation period and acts as a background for statues of the great reformers.

In the center are figures of Calvin, Farel, Besse and Knox. On one side, depicting the beginning of the Reformation, is the earlier continental struggle which centered about Geneva itself, and statues of the electors of Brandenburg, Cologne, and so on. On the other, the Puritan movement of the English-speaking world predominates.

First is the Lord's Prayer in English. Then Roger Williams (1636) stands out, and the famous pact signed on the Mayflower in 1620. Then comes Cromwell and the British Bill of Rights of 1689. On other stones are to be seen such names as Luther and Zwingli. Over all runs the legend, "Protestantism." In its simplicity and directness of appeal it is one of the most impressive monuments to be seen in the world.

So does Geneva commemorate a great movement which liberated human thought from bondage nearly 400 years ago. Just across the river, on the edge of the famous lake and facing Mont Blanc and the wonderful range of the Alps, is another monument.

It is not nearly so impressive as the other. It contains no statues of heroic figures. It is, however, the symbol of a movement of liberation whose achievements are still to come, rather than a memorial of great deeds greatly done. It is the hotel in which dwells the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Thus, humbly housed, stands the outward and visible sign of a movement launched for the purpose of liberating mankind from the curse and scourge of war. Founded at the moment when the old order in Europe was crumbling in ruins, when thrones and empires were falling, when revolution was stalking westward from Russia, the League has suffered hardly less from its friends than from its enemies.

On the one side, the wonders it could do were so exaggerated that it came to be represented as a super-state, as a monstrous and horrifying engine which would interfere in other people's affairs and limit the liberty and impair the sovereignty of even so great a power as the United States. On the other hand, it was ridiculed as impotent and absurd. What, opponents asked, could this puny secretariat tucked away in neutral Switzerland do to chain up and control the terrific forces which had broken forth in the World War and which, they declared, all history showed were clearly destined to accumulate and break forth in flames again and again?

Steadily, amid flattery and abuse, the League has gone about its work. It has made successes here, it has encountered failures there. It has not played the part in the world that its admirers had expected. It has not gently faded out of sight, as its enemies had hoped. It exists and it persists because it has real work to do and because it is doing that work well.

There are two quite distinct sides to the activities of the League. The one side can best be studied by watching the Secretariat at work. The other side will be seen best during the coming sessions of the Council of the League. The one gives an example of a genuinely international organization in action. The other shows how far such an organization can help the nations of the world to solve the constant and ever-increasing international difficulties which confront them.

A most interesting thing in Geneva today is the functioning of the Secretariat. Assembled there are about 500 persons, belonging to no less than thirty nations. While each retains his or her nationality intact, they all work in the office, not as the representatives of

their countries but as the servants of the League. It might be thought that, inasmuch as the League is concerned with almost all the most thorny problems of the day, with minority questions, with disarmament and security, with economics, the Secretariat must be a good modern edition of the tower of Babel, a dissonance of tongues and a discord of bitter argument and feeling.

Not at all. The machine works with wonderful smoothness. English and French are the official languages, but no tongue is debarred. Each section, the political, the mandates, the financial, the transit, the health, the armaments, and so on, is composed of different nationalities. Whatever their prejudices about foreigners before they arrive, the members find that in a remarkably short time they can think and work together without intrigue and without any other feeling than a common interest in the accomplishment of their common task.

That is really a tremendous achievement. It proves that differences of race, culture, language and religion are not an obstacle to honest and efficient co-operation when real public service, rather than selfish ends, is the purpose in view. At Geneva the old idol of national and racial exclusiveness, the idea that nations have to live in water-tight compartments because the barriers between them are too formidable to be overcome, is hourly being destroyed.

This is the real secret of the famous Geneva "atmosphere" about which League enthusiasts talk and which so frightens the "practical" men. It is the natural growth when the representatives of over fifty nations assemble together—not to dicker with one another for advantages, but to try to find some way of untangling masking and ending war.

They cannot help realizing how essentially alike all human beings are, and how superficial are the differences which divide them. And then the barriers which centuries of hatred and strife have erected between the families of men begin to fade, and the possibility of "the Parliament of man and the federation of the world" seems nearer to realization than perhaps in time it actually is.

There is another reason for the success of the Secretariat. It has no political functions. It is there to make decisions. Its duty is patiently to sift out the truth about international problems, to get at the facts, and to make the decision. It is a task which is all the easier for it because every investigation is undertaken by people of many nationalities and, therefore, under the influence of none. Thus when the leaders of the nations arrive, who alone can speak for their countries, they find a strictly accurate appreciation of the problem before them, free from national and party bias, and so most likely to help them to a decision which is both just and wise.

Thus during five years the Secretariat of the League has been patiently and persistently at work, breaking down prejudice, promoting international concord, uplifting the standards of international dealing in a thousand ways. Though it is easy to exaggerate what it has actually accomplished, there is no question that it has laid some of the foundations upon which the ultimate edifice of human unity and world peace must rest.

And despite its lowly beginnings, it may yet come about that the movement which centers in the hotel on the lake of Geneva will occupy a place in history beside the other great movement commemorated by the Reformation monument across the bay. For if the vision of its founders comes true, and the League of Nations succeeds in abolishing the barbarous and inhuman institution of war, there will doubtless some day be erected another monument in Geneva to those who initiated it and who stood by it in the dark days when it had few friends.

The Week in New York

New York, March 28

"College bred," a phrase which used to be employed to describe what has been characterized as a grand lot that lasted for four years, has now become a label that need not be discarded when a youth enters the portals of a university. The phrase is now called the "universality of hard knocks." Not only has the label changed its meaning in the eyes of business men so that it sometimes lets the youth past the "welcome" sign, but also some very large New York firms now go so far as to send personal representatives to Princeton and other universities near here to pick out promising youths for prospective positions. The bureau of appointments at Princeton, which finds work to help the students earn their way through the university, also helps in "sorting" the graduates, to see that "broad-minded men sharpened to a point" get started in the direction in which they have been turned.

The sea may after all turn out to be a gold mine, not in the sense of producing actual gold bricks, but in yielding valuable chemicals, which can be pumped out while you wait. Bromine, which has contributed largely to the development of the motion picture industry as an agent in bringing the pictures out, and which is also being used now to stimulate gasoline to more expansive endeavors, is to be extracted from the ocean water. It is hoped, 100,000 pounds a month. A ship, the Ethyl, is to be sent out in April by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, equipped with a plant capable of treating 7000 gallons of water a minute. As only about one pound of bromine will be taken from 3000 gallons of water, pumped out of the ocean and back, the mining operation will not make any very large gaps.

The mechanical age of music is now so far advanced that Prof. A. H. Thorold, head of the department of music and music history of the universities of Munich and Frankfurt, on his arrival here the other week, remarked that orchestras have so many instruments for expression that they have nearly crowded their old partner, the human voice, out of bed. The singer in opera today, according to Dr. Thorold, not only is not needed, but can scarcely be heard. The instruments, of course, have a clear advantage, because with them any number of breaths can be bleated as one, and do that in a fairly universal language; though it must be admitted that, however

remote the Italian or French or German as sung is from what was in the school textbook, there is a real satisfaction now and then in having a singer assume command of the stage.

Expression in popular music, here, it is true, has reached the point where Irving Berlin in a purely orchestral jazz piece can set his audience giggling at will by little more than a change in tempo, but the singing, too, has been going on lustily this season. "Patience," which lacks nothing in words, was just finished a successful run, and some of the other Gilbert and Sullivan operettas are about to begin one of their perennial revivals. What is being sought in New York is not the elimination of the singing or the jazz, but a combination of the two in something more complete and unified than the usual musical comedy. Otto H. Kahn, who has been a banker and other things, a patron of music and the stage and almost everything that usually needs and occasionally gets money, has been urging his literary friends and the incumbents of Tin Pan Alley, where jazz is hammered into the most distinct shapelessness, to join forces and turn out what would be completely American jazz opera; something which no other country could claim, or at least would.

Notwithstanding all the variety of noises that can be made by a jazz orchestra at the height of its not always artful efforts, it is not a person like Igor Stravinsky, the distinguished Russian composer, who was here recently conducting what he calls his "present-day" music, has pointed out that the most modern mediums of music—the player-piano, the phonograph, and the radio—give opportunities for new effects which have not only not been felt, but have not even been reached for. That the radio makes up in desirability what it lacks in importance was further attested this week when a college in Kansas that broadcasts crop reports was called on to divide its time evenly with a New York child who serves jazz so it could use the same wavelength; but no special orchestration have yet been made to allow for its weaknesses and use its capabilities. Not until the phonograph or radio waft out the breath of wind instruments, which they do best, or the player-piano takes to hitting on all octaves, which a single pair of hands could not do, will the visible musical worlds be conquered, and by that time there probably will be many more that are still unseen.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

American Ideals and "Child" Labor

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So decisive has been the rejection by the states of the so-called Child Labor Amendment that the world at large may assume the American people are less idealistic than they were reputed to be, which makes it all the more imperative that the true significance of the rejection should be emphasized.

The fact is that a child labor amendment has not been before the states in any actual sense. The amendment submitted provided for regulation or prohibition of labor of minors up to eighteen years of age. To speak of the work of an eighteen-year-old, or even a sixteen-year-old youth as "child" labor is absurd. By all accepted human measurements childhood ceases at fourteen years of age. The United States Army will enlist youths at eighteen, and boys may enter the navy at a younger age, states believe, under certain conditions. The idea, therefore, of prohibiting, as "child" labor, the work of youths capable of army and navy service evidently struck most state legislatures as extreme.

There is a well-founded suspicion here in Washington that opponents of real child labor legislation, that is to say, of legislation protecting children of fourteen years and under, or even of sixteen years of age, exerted their influence in favor of submitting the present amendment, feeling sure that the eighteen-year limit would produce the very reaction we people are least desirous of. A bona fide child labor amendment has been submitted, stipulating fourteen, or possibly sixteen years as the limit. I am convinced a different reception would have greeted it among the states.

I feel sure also that, had those who would abolish child labor sought a fourteen or sixteen-year limit, Congress, a number of senators and representatives who voted to submit the eighteen-year limit would have op-

posed the resolution. Seeing in the eighteen-year limit, however, a "youth" labor amendment, and believing that such would fail, they supported it as the most certain means of having an amendment defeated, and so of regarding the whole movement against child labor.

The American people are indeed against child labor. The rejection of the amendment is not a reflection upon them but a lesson to sponsors of the reform not to try to stretch a ban upon child labor over into youth and manhood. If they want the latter, call it by its name.

Washington, D. C.

W. R. S.

Steel Traps and Deer Hunting

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to congratulate you on the stand you are taking in regard to the cruelties involved in the use of steel traps for fur-bearing animals. I do not believe the trappers themselves realize how cruel the practice is.

And also, I do not believe the deer-hunters realize how very many deer are wounded and left to perish, often after terrible suffering. Surely it is time to put a stop to people shooting these beautiful, defenseless animals.

Santa Barbara, Calif.

A READER.

"The Bible in the Lodge Room"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent editorial on "The Bible in the Lodge Room" is truly helpful. In the Masonic lodge which I attend, it is the custom, lately adopted, to present the newly initiated candidate with the Bible which is used on the occasion of his acceptance into Masonry. Information about the Masonic edition of the Bible should be made many readers.

Ottawa, Canada.

FIDELITY.